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preliminary

WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATIONS

for the

CLEAR LAKE RESOURCE AREA

-

Cedar Roughs WSA
&
Rocky Creek - Cache Creek WSA

1982

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
UKIAH DISTRICT OFFICE

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United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Ukiah District Office
P. O. Box 940
Ukiah, California 95482-0940

July 1982

Enclosed for your review and comment is the draft environmental impact statement prepared for the Rocky Creek-Cache Creek Wilderness Study Area (WSA) and the Cedar Roughs WSA in the Clear Lake Resource Area of the Ukiah District, California.

The statement was prepared pursuant to Section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. It is based on information from the Bureau of Land Management and other sources, including Federal, State, and local agencies and interested private organizations and citizens.

Comments on this draft environmental statement should be received by this office no later than September 1, 1982, in order to be included in the final statement. Comments received after the established 60-day review period will be considered in the subsequent decision process, even though they are received too late for inclusion in the final statement. Your comments should be returned to:

District Manager
Ukiah District Office
Bureau of Land Management
P. O. Box 940
Ukiah, California 95482-0940

Sincerely yours,

Edwin G. Kallos ACTING

Van W. Manning
District Manager

ID 88013134

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

PRELIMINARY WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATIONS

FOR THE

CLEAR LAKE RESOURCE AREA

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ROCKY CREEK-CACHE CREEK WSA

AND

CEDAR ROUGHS WSA

Prepared by

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

UKIAH DISTRICT OFFICE, CALIFORNIA

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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT ON THE
PRELIMINARY WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR CEDAR ROUGHS WSA AND ROCKY CREEK-CACHE CREEK WSA

June 1982

Draft (X) (Final ( ) Environmental Impact Statement

1. Type of Action: Administrative () Legislative (X)

2. Abstract:

The Bureau of Land Management, Clear Lake Resource Area, Ukiah District, California, analyzes the impacts and resource tradeoffs of a wilderness designation of the Cedar Roughs Wilderness Study Area (WSA) and the Rocky Creek-Cache Creek WSA. This environmental impact statement also analyzes the impacts and tradeoffs of alternatives to wilderness designation, including partial wilderness, no action (no wilderness), and an alternative no wilderness scenario for the Rocky Creek-Cache Creek WSA. Wilderness characteristics and special features are examined. Preliminary recommendations are to not designate either WSA as wilderness.

3. For further information contact:

District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
P. O. Box 940
Ukiah, California 95482
(707) 462-3873

4. Comments must be received by:

September 1, 1982

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CHAPTER 1

PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR ACTION

The Ukiah District, Bureau of Land Management, is analyzing two wilderness study areas (WSAs) in the Clear Lake Resource Area, California. Both WSAs are within 100 miles of the San Francisco Bay Area (Map 1-1 and Map 1-2).

The Cedar Roughs WSA (CA-050-331) is in Napa County and covers 7,200 acres of Federal Land. The Rocky Creek-Cache Creek WSA (CA-050-317) is in Lake and Yolo counties and covers 34,000 acres of public land.

The purpose of this action is to determine whether or not these areas, or portions of these areas, should be designated as suitable for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. This evolves from a requirement included by Congress in the Wilderness Act of 1964 to inventory all roadless areas under public ownership possessing wilderness qualities to ". . . secure for the American people . . . the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness," and to partially fulfill the requirements of Section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

UKIAH DISTRICT

REGIONAL MAP

0 50 100 150 Miles
0 50 100 150 200 Kilometers

EXTENT OF MAP 1-2

ROCKY CREEK-CACHE CREEK

CEDAR ROUGHS

MODOC PLATEAU

SACRAMENTO VALLEY

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY

MOJAVE DESERT

COLORADO DESERT

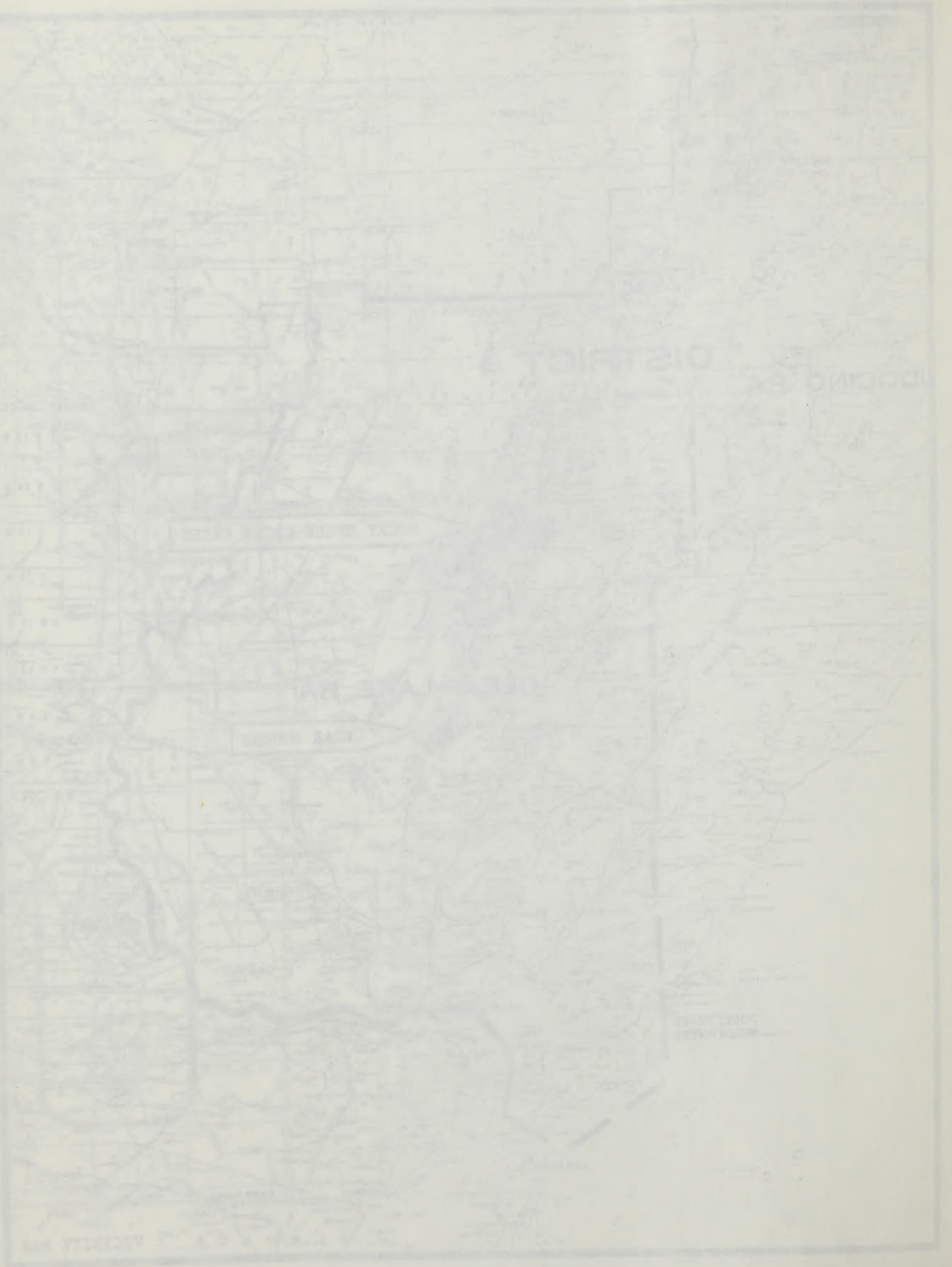
CHANNEL ISLANDS

Santa Cruz I.
Santa Rosa I.
Anacapa I.
San Nicolas I.
Santa Catalina I.
San Clemente I.

MAP 1-1

DISTRICT
ROCKY CREEK-CACHE CREEK
CLEAR LAKE RA
CEDAR ROUGHS
POINT REYES WILDERNESS
SAN FRANCISCO
OAKLAND
BERKELEY
CAMP PARKS
VICINITY MAP

MAP 1-2



CHAPTER 2

ALTERNATIVES INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION

WILDERNESS STUDY AND REPORTING PROCESS

The BLM identified wilderness study areas in the Clear Lake Resource Area during California's statewide wilderness inventory. This inventory process and a general description of the WSAs are given in Wilderness: Final Intensive Inventory, Public Lands Administered by BLM California Outside the California Desert Conservation Area (1979).

The second step in the study process was to integrate wilderness evaluation into the BLM Planning System (43 CFR 1600), which, in this case, is a Management Framework Plan (MFP) amendment for the Clear Lake Resource Area. Significant issues were identified through public comment and internal scoping, conflicts were analyzed, and alternatives were developed. These alternatives are the basis for analysis of environmental consequences and resource tradeoffs.

Following public review of this draft environmental impact statement, the Ukiah District, with State Director concurrence, will prepare a combined preliminary final environmental impact statement (EIS) and wilderness study report. These will be reviewed by the BLM Director and the Secretary of the Interior, who will file the final EIS and make a recommendation to the President. The President will make his final recommendation to Congress, which has sole authority to designate an area as wilderness. Until Congress decides whether or not to designate an area as wilderness, the WSAs will be managed in accordance with the Bureau's Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review (1979). Detailed procedures for wilderness study and reporting can be found in the BLM's Wilderness Study Policy; Policies, Criteria and Guidelines for Conducting Wilderness Studies on Public Lands (47 FR 5098-5122).

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

The Cedar Roughs WSA currently has no conflicting land-uses. The only known significant resource is a unique vegetation cover dominated by Sargent cypress.

The Rocky Creek-Cache Creek WSA has several significant land-use demands that could affect either suitability or manageability of the area for wilderness. Claims for gold cover the southeastern and central portion of the WSA, and mineral leases for oil, gas, and geothermal cover a majority of the land area. Several parcels of State and privately owned land along Cache Creek would make manageability difficult because of a high probability of trespass, potential for incompatable land uses, and access needs.

ALTERNATIVES - GENERAL

Certain measures are common for all alternatives. These measures include the protection of endangered species and cultural resources in accordance with the Endangered Species Act, the Antiquities Act, and other pertinent Federal legislation.

Protection of soils, watershed, visual resources, air quality, and other natural resources is guided by BLM policy and regulations derived from the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA).

ALTERNATIVE FORMULATION

CEDAR ROUGHS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

Alternative 1 - All Wilderness

Objective

-- Designate all lands within the Cedar Roughs WSA as wilderness to preserve their wilderness values, particularly the unique/sensitive plant communities.

Area Designation

-- Wilderness 7,200 acres

Description of the Alternative

All lands within the 7,200-acre Cedar Roughs WSA would be designated as wilderness to provide legislative preservation of the wilderness characteristics and special resource values, particularly botantical (Map 2-1). The roads in the WSA would be closed to vehicular use and used as foot trails. Black bear habitat and breeding grounds would be protected under wilderness status. Discretionary management actions would be permitted only to preserve the wilderness values. Public access would be provided.

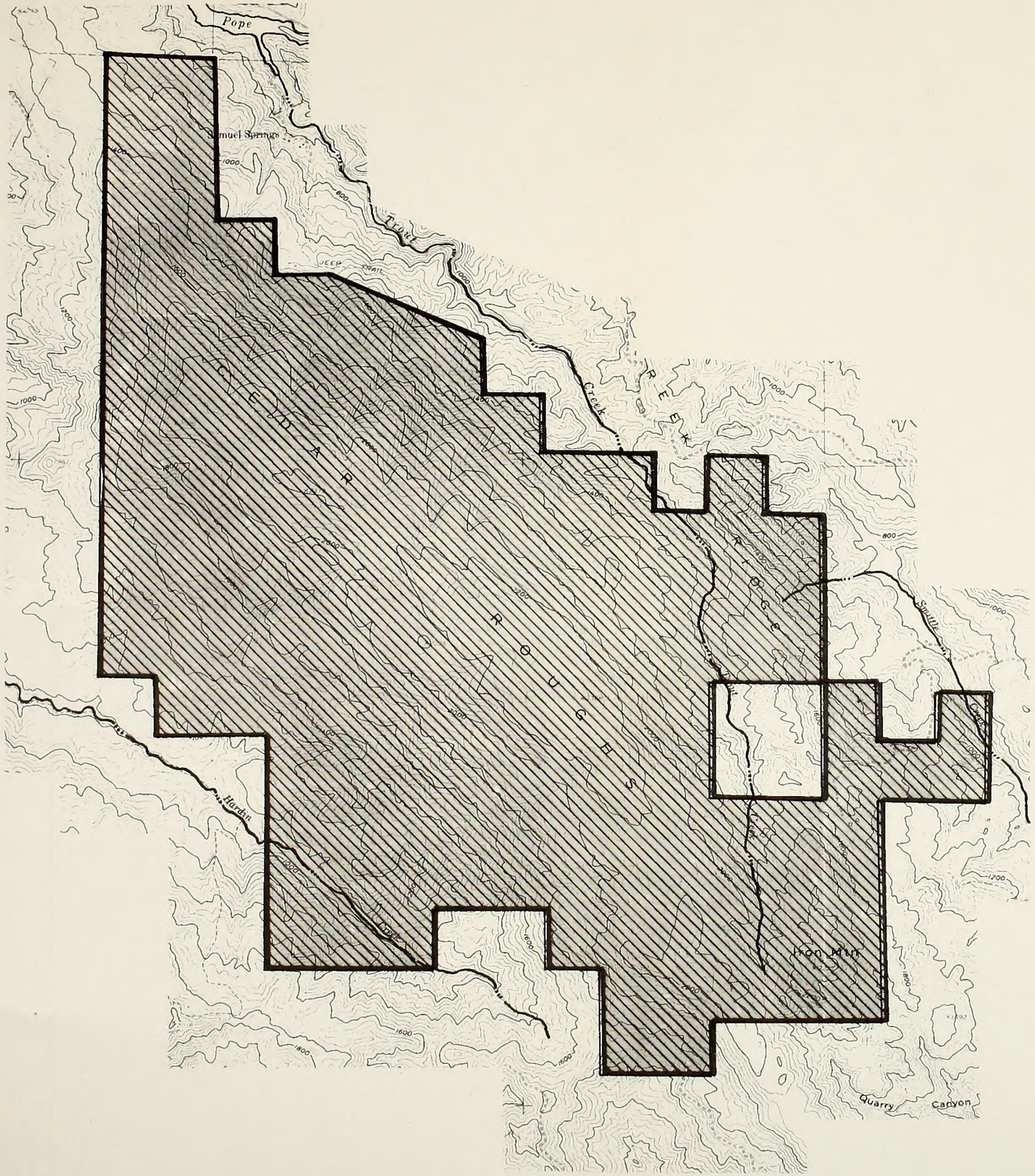
Alternative 2 - Proposed Action - No Wilderness (Research Natural Area/ACEC)

Objective

-- Provide administrative protection for unique/sensitive plant communities for scientific observation and/or manipulation under controlled conditions.

Area Designation

-- Research Natural Area/Area of Critical Environmental Concern 7,200 acres



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
UKIAH DISTRICT

CEDAR ROUGHS
WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

0 1/4 1/2 1 1 1/2 MILES

Alternative 1
ALL WILDERNESS

LEGEND

- Wilderness
- Private Land

MAP 2-1

Originated by	*PLANNING TEAM*
Drawn by	*JON FOSTER*
Date	*10 MAY 1982*

CLEAR LAKE RESOURCE AREA
URA/MFP PLANNING UPDATE

Description of the Alternative

All lands within the Cedar Roughs WSA would be managed as a natural area in accordance with the existing Management Framework Plan (Map 2-2); there would be no wilderness designations. This area would be designated an Area of Critical Environmental Concern. Authority for this designation is provided by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act for areas where significant values warrant special management attention. Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Policy and Procedures Guidelines (BLM 1980) contains detailed information on ACEC status. The administrative protection and management direction for preservation would allow discretionary actions such as prescribed burning and limited vehicular access, as long as they enhance or maintain the objectives of natural area designation.

Partial Wilderness Alternative

The compactness and continuity of this landscape offers no physical opportunities to delete portions due to manageability or wilderness values. There are no projected or historic resource demands that would necessitate conflict resolution. Therefore, there is no "partial wilderness" alternative for Cedar Roughs.

ROCKY CREEK-CACHE CREEK WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

Alternative 1 - All Wilderness

Objectives

-- Designate all lands within the Rocky Creek-Cache Creek WSA as wilderness to protect the wilderness values.

-- Maintain the quality of the watersheds and the visual resource.

-- Maintain the whitewater character and recreation experience along Cache Creek.

-- Protect sensitive plant habitats and preserve an area that represents a cross section of north coast California chaparral plant communities, including serpentine barrens.

-- Protect tule elk habitat and bald eagle wintering range along Cache Creek.

Area Designation

-- Wilderness 34,000 acres

Description of the Alternative

Alternative 1 would designate the entire WSA as wilderness (Map 2-3). This alternative would legislatively protect and maintain special resource values, along with scenic quality and watershed values.

Large areas are under lease for oil and gas development, and additional areas are scheduled for geothermal lease sale. Under this alternative, the leases would be acquired by the BLM to prevent possible destruction of wilderness values. Numerous mining claims surround commercial finds of gold to the south of the WSA and extend into the central portion of the WSA. Grazing currently exists on four leases and could continue at present levels as provided for in the final wilderness management guidelines. Inundation of portions of the WSA along Cache Creek by the proposed hydroelectric dam would be prohibited.

One minor change would be made to the boundary established during the WSA inventory. Two hundred acres of public land would be added along Cache Creek; this omission appears to have been an oversight. In the Clear Lake MFP amendment, it is recommended that all nonpublic lands along Cache Creek, especially throughout Wilson Valley and Kennedy Flats, be acquired on a priority basis. This would add approximately 3,000 acres to the wilderness area and increase its manageability.

Alternative 2 - Partial Wilderness

Objectives

-- Designate those lands with the highest wilderness values within the Rocky Creek-Cache Creek WSA as wilderness.

-- Minimize conflicts with the resource production activities that are permitted in designated wilderness areas, but which diminish the value of the wilderness experience.

-- Delineate wilderness boundaries that are topographically identifiable wherever possible.

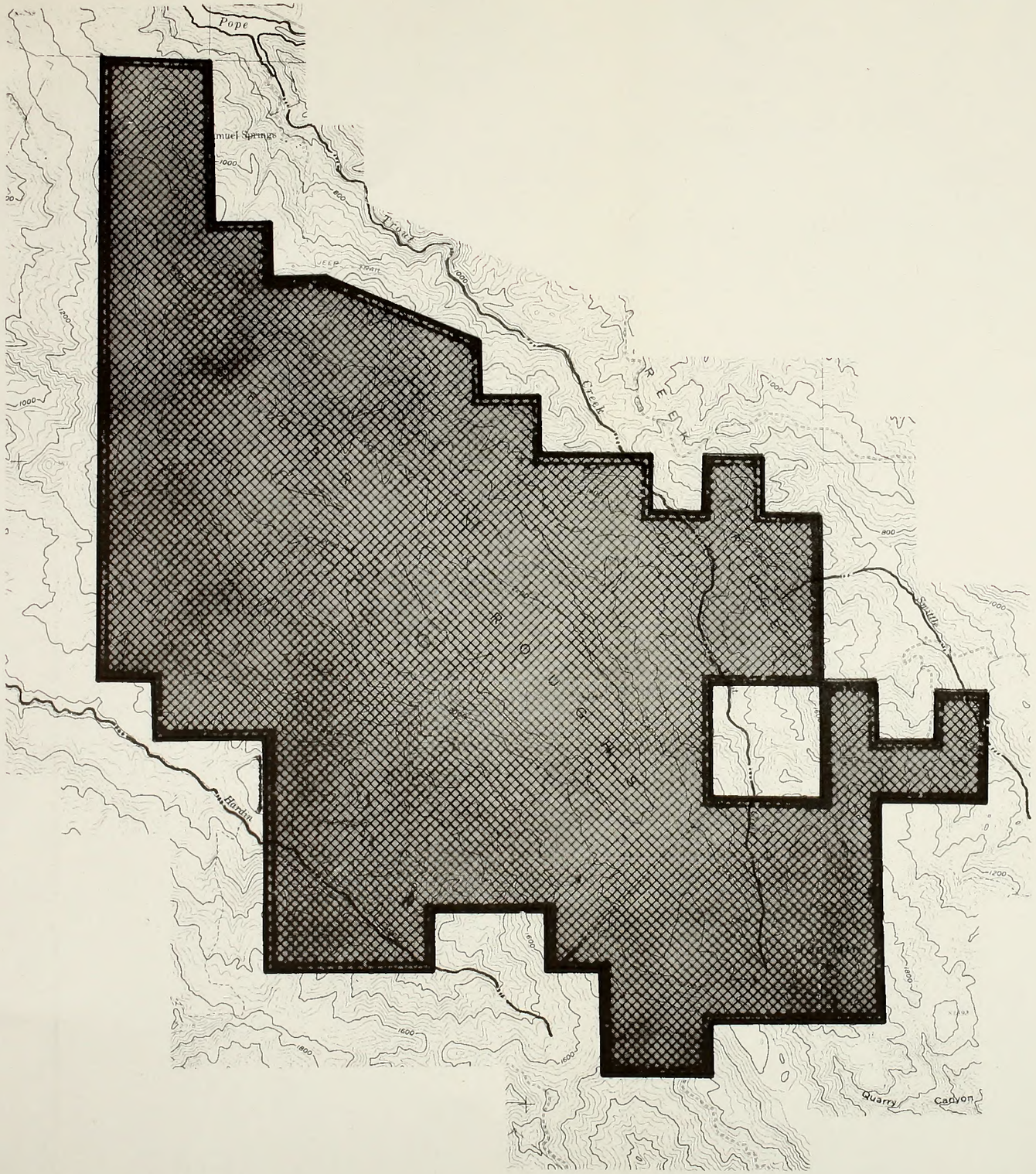
-- Protect the quality of the watersheds and visual resources.

-- Protect the whitewater character and recreation experience along Cache Creek.

-- Protect sensitive plant habitats and preserve an area that represents a cross section of north coast California chaparral plant communities, including serpentine barrens.

-- Protect bald eagle wintering range along Cache Creek.

-- Maintain tule elk habitat and opportunities for habitat improvement.



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
UKIAH DISTRICT

CEDAR ROUGHS
WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

0 1/4 1/2 1 1 1/2 MILES

Alternative 2
NO ACTION

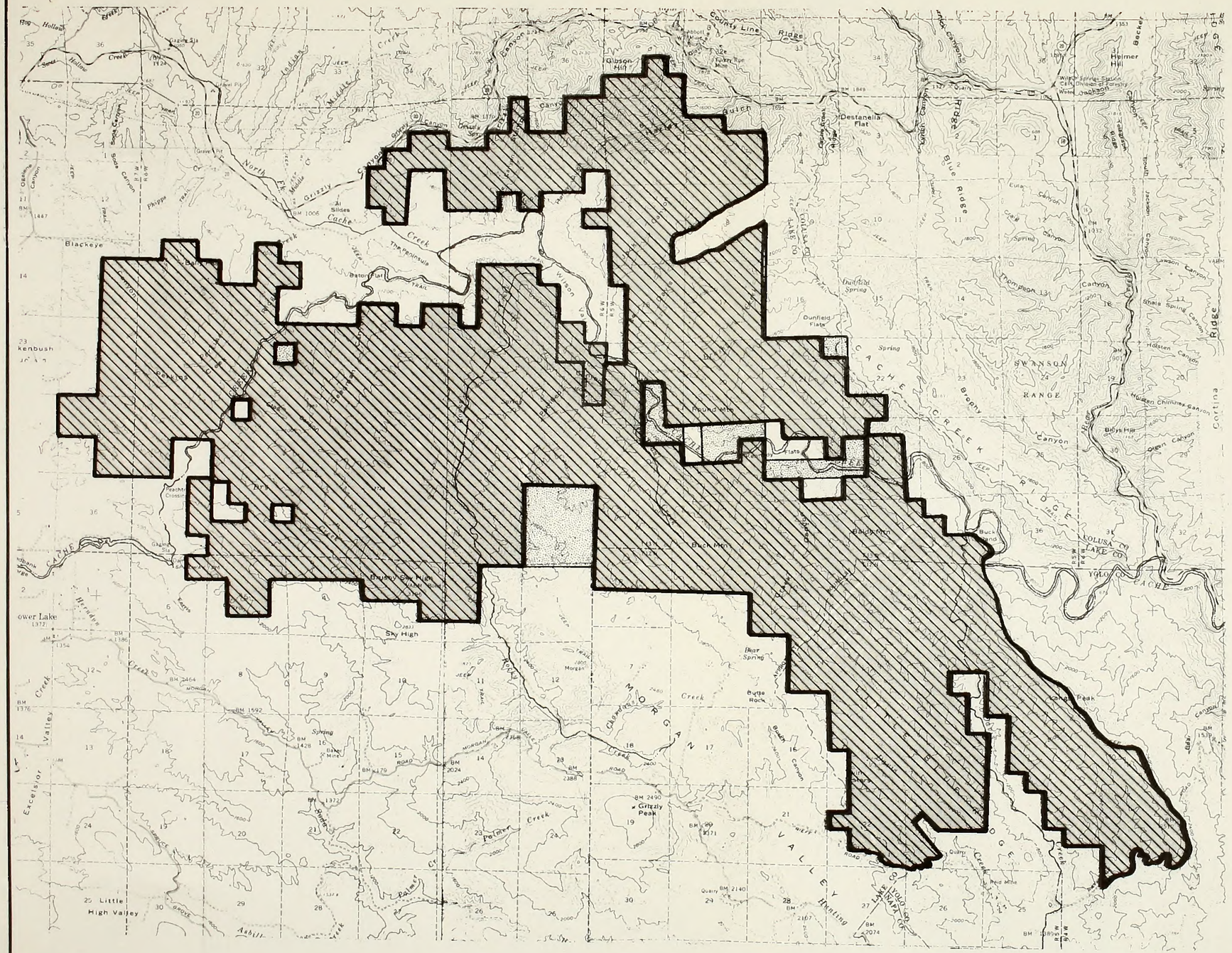
LEGEND

- Natural Area
- Private Land

MAP 2-2

Originated by	PLANNING TEAM
Drawn by	JON FOSTER
Date	10 MAY 1982

CLEAR LAKE RESOURCE AREA
URA/MFP PLANNING UPDATE



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
UKIAH DISTRICT

ROCKY CREEK CACHE CREEK WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

0 1/2 1 2 3 4 MILES

Alternative 1
ALL WILDERNESS

LEGEND

- Wilderness
- State Land
- Private Land

MAP 2-3

Originated by *PLANNING TEAM*
Drawn by *JON FOSTER*
Date *10 MAY 1982*

CLEAR LAKE RESOURCE AREA
URA/MFP PLANNING UPDATE

Area Designation

-- Wilderness 19,250 acres

-- Resource Production 14,750 acres

Description of the Alternative

Alternative 2 would provide a balance of resource protection and production through a partial wilderness designation (Map 2-4). Conflicts would be minimized by omitting three general portions of the WSA from wilderness designation. The area along Little Blue Ridge in the Langs Peak vicinity would be deleted because of its minimal wilderness values, vehicular access/use, and the high likelihood of surface mining for gold. Also, a major firebreak adjoins Little Blue Ridge, the result of a 1981 wildfire. The grazing lease area along Perkins Creek Ridge would be omitted from designation to avoid conflicts with existing grazing management and off-road vehicle use. Also to be omitted from designation would be the northern portion of the WSA, where habitat improvement projects for the tule elk, including brush conversions and two reservoirs, have been extensive and have reduced the naturalness of the landscape. This area has also been leased for oil and gas exploration. During the summer of 1981, a wildfire ravaged this northern portion, leaving a major firebreak above Stemple Canyon. The remaining lands in the WSA would be designated as wilderness. The oil and gas leases and geothermal leases within the designated wilderness would be acquired by BLM to prevent destruction of wilderness values.

As a subalternative, the area to be inundated by the proposed hydroelectric project could be omitted from the designated wilderness area.

Alternative 3 - Proposed Action - No Wilderness (Special Resource Protection/ACEC)

Objectives

-- Delineate and manage a corridor along Cache Creek to protect and enhance unique recreational, biological, and visual resource values.

-- Designate an area that represents a cross section of north coast California chaparral plant communities as a research natural area to protect unique botanical values.

-- Allow for resource production while identifying areas of critical environmental concern for protection and management.

Area Designation

-- Wilderness 0 acres

-- River Protection Corridor 6,640 acres

-- Natural Area (Botanical) 11,150 acres

-- Resource Production 16,210 acres

Description of the Alternative

A wilderness designation would not be made for any lands within the Rocky Creek-Cache Creek WSA. However, unique resource values would be protected under designation as an area of critical environmental concern (Map 2-5). (See Cedar Roughs, Alternative 2, for additional information on ACEC designation.) A corridor extending one-half mile on either side of Cache Creek would be established to protect the recreational and scenic values of this whitewater stretch of the creek. Within the corridor, surface disturbance and structures would be prohibited or restricted subject to valid existing rights. Unobtrusive, small-scale developments and activities would be permitted. This designation would also help protect the quality of the surrounding watersheds and act as a buffer to resource production occurring throughout other portions of the WSA. This alternative also recognizes a rare opportunity to preserve a cross section of north coast California chaparral plant communities in a largely pristine condition. Placement of this area into natural area status would protect an area of biological diversity and would maintain opportunities for scientific study. The remainder of the WSA would be subject to management practices emphasizing resource production, particularly minerals and grazing.

Alternative 4 - No Action - No Wilderness

Objectives

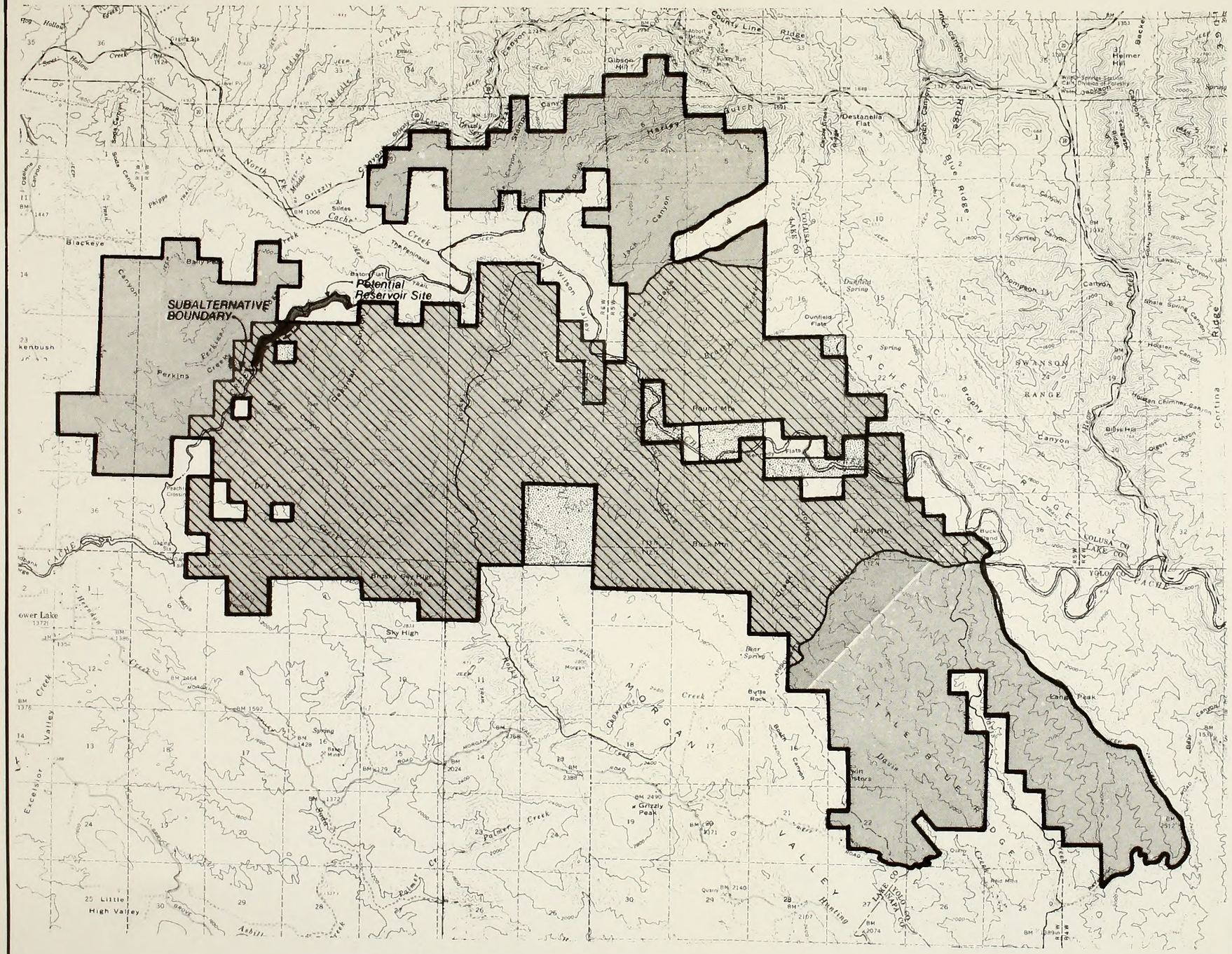
-- Promote resource production on public land.

-- Protect resource values to the extent possible through multiple-use management practices.

Area Designation

-- Wilderness 0 acres

-- Resource Production 34,000 acres



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
UKIAH DISTRICT

ROCKY CREEK CACHE CREEK WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

0 1/2 1 2 3 4 MILES

Alternative 2
PARTIAL WILDERNESS

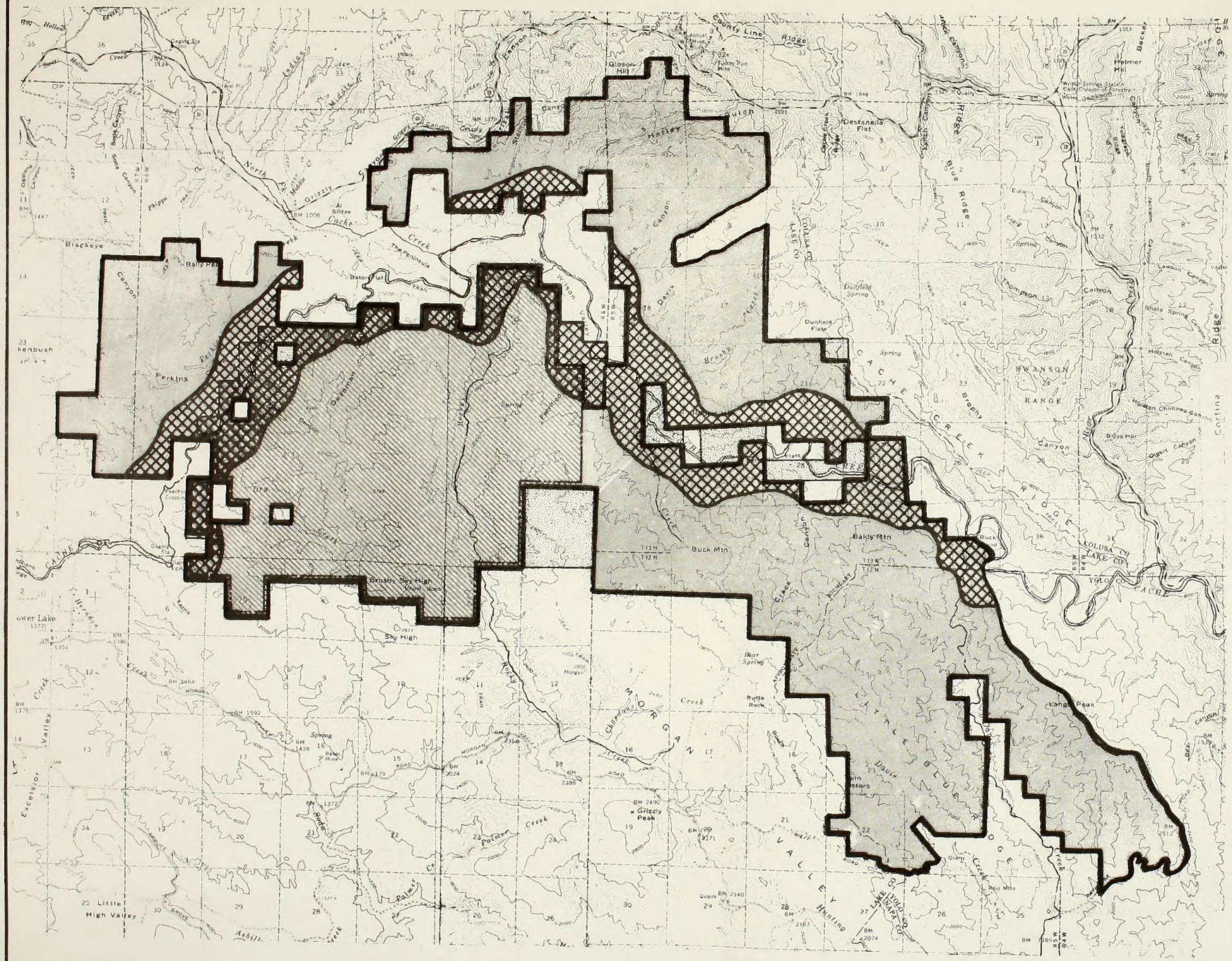
LEGEND

- Wilderness
- Resource Production
- State Land
- Private Land

MAP 2-4

Originated by *PLANNING TEAM*
Drawn by *JON FOSTER*
Date *10 MAY 1982*

CLEAR LAKE RESOURCE AREA
URA/MFP PLANNING UPDATE



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
UKIAH DISTRICT

ROCKY CREEK CACHE CREEK WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

0 1/2 1 2 3 4 MILES

Alternative 3
SPECIAL RESOURCE PROTECTION

LEGEND

- River Corridor
- Natural Area
- Resource Production
- State Land
- Private Land

MAP 2-5

Originated by PLANNING TEAM
Drawn by JON FOSTER
Date 10 MAY 1982

CLEAR LAKE RESOURCE AREA
URA/MFP PLANNING UPDATE

Description of the Alternative

The No Action alternative is the continuation of existing management (Map 2-6). This alternative makes no provision for wilderness status or special designation for the protection of resource values. Resource production would be emphasized if potential proves favorable for geothermal, oil and gas, or hardrock mining (particularly gold). Grazing would continue with opportunities to increase forage. Habitat improvement projects could continue as necessary for the tule elk, and there would be no special designation for protection of the bald eagle wintering area. Hydroelectric projects would be permitted along Cache Creek. Protection of resource values would rely on management by best available practices.

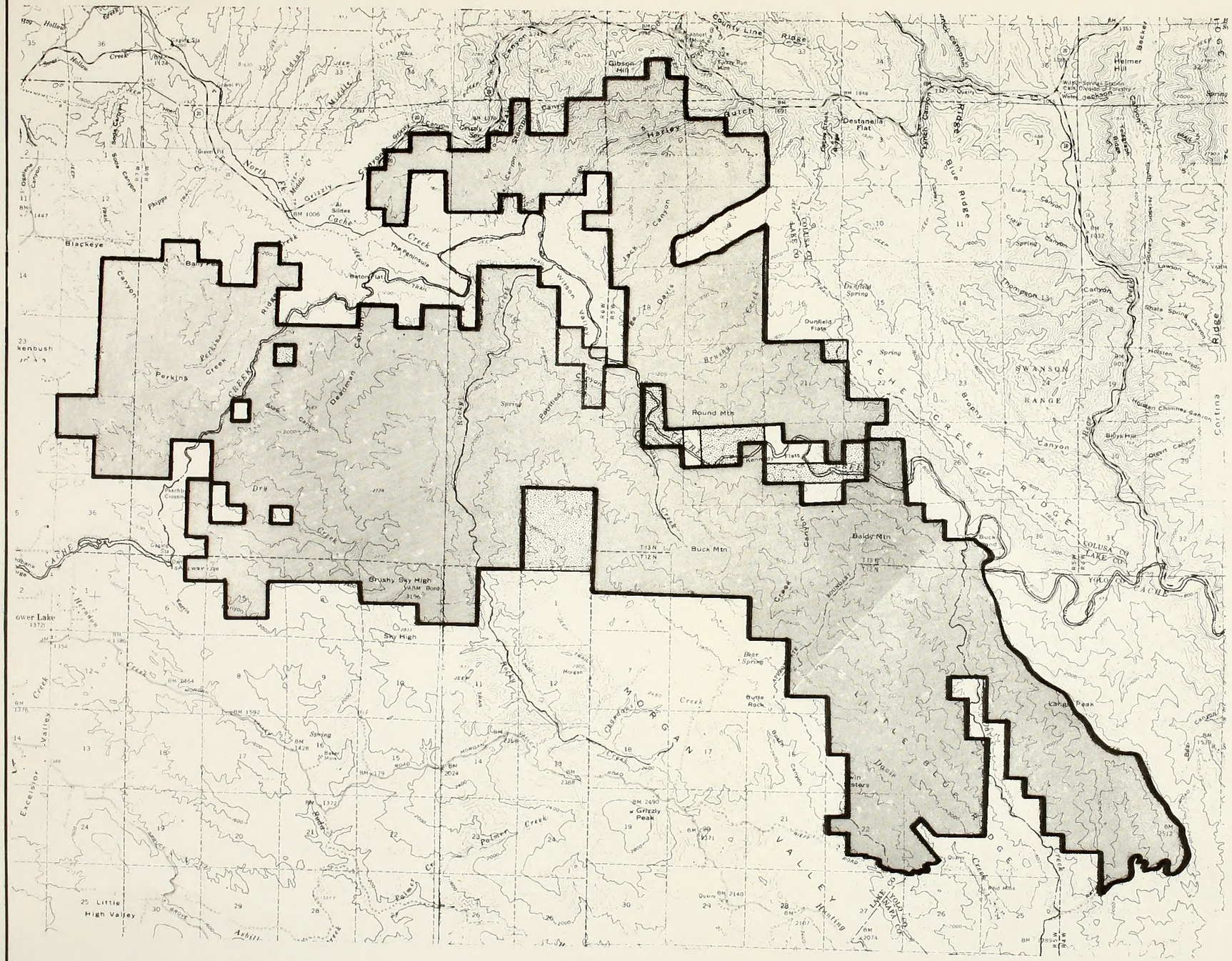
RATIONALE - PROPOSED ACTIONS

CEDAR ROUGHS WSA

The "No Wilderness" alternative, which recognizes Cedar Rough's value as a natural area, is the proposed action. Cedar Roughs is small and has few recreational opportunities. It has a unique stand of Sargent cypress (which would be protected administratively as a natural area), but has little attractiveness or other wilderness-type values. There is currently no demand for resources or uses on Cedar Roughs, and there is very little potential for resource development or intensive use. In view of the marginal wilderness characteristics and features and the lack of demand for uses, Cedar Roughs is recommended as nonsuitable for wilderness designation.

ROCKY CREEK-CACHE CREEK WSA

Alternative 3, "No Wilderness," is the proposed action for the Rocky Creek-Cache Creek WSA. The highest quality wilderness values, including Cache Creek and a large stand of serpentine chaparral, would be protected and managed under this alternative. Much of the WSA has existing mining claims (high risk), geothermal applications, and oil and gas leases (low risk). These existing rights and the strategically located private inholdings would make manageability of the WSA very difficult. In addition, most of the WSA outside the proposed Cache Creek corridor and botanical natural area has no special features and has limited recreational value. In view of the marginal wilderness characteristics and features of most of the WSA and the high probability of mineral development over much of the area, the Rocky Creek-Cache Creek WSA is recommended as nonsuitable for wilderness designation.



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
UKIAH DISTRICT

ROCKY CREEK
CACHE CREEK
WILDERNESS
STUDY AREA

0 1/2 1 2 3 4 MILES

Alternative 4
NO ACTION

LEGEND

- Resource Production
- State Land
- Private Land

MAP 2-6

Originated by *PLANNING TEAM*
Drawn by *JON FOSTER*
Date *10 MAY 1982*

CLEAR LAKE RESOURCE AREA
URA/MFP PLANNING UPDATE

TABLE 2-1

Cedar Roughs WSA

Resource/Activity	SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES AND RESOURCE TRADEOFFS	
	Alternative 1 - All Wilderness	Alternative 2 - No Action/Natural Area
Wilderness	All values preserved.	Administrative protection of values. Protective measures not as stringent as for wilderness-designated lands.
Minerals/Energy	No new claims or leases after 12/31/83. (No existing claims in area).	New claims permitted. Area may be leased with no surface disturbance allowed.
Fire Management	Prescribed burning for protection of wilderness values only. Suppression and presuppression tools and methods selected to cause minimum degradation to wilderness values.	Prescribed burning for protection of natural area values only. Suppression and presuppression tools and methods selected to cause minimum degradation to natural area values.
Wildlife	Natural habitat protected. Restrictions on habitat manipulation and development to those compatible with wilderness values. Protection of black bear breeding ground.	Same as Alternative 1.
Recreation	Management for primitive recreation values. ORVs prohibited. Public access points developed.	Primitive recreation permited as long as compatible with protection of botanical values (authorized by permit if use levels increase). Closed during high fire hazard periods. No new public access developed. ORV use restricted.
Grazing	Continues at present level.	Same as Alternative 1.
Visual Resources	Visual resource values managed in accordance with wilderness management guidelines. Class I objectives (no evident changes permitted) used to assess development activities and impacts on wilderness values.	Area designated Class II (changes do not attract attention).
Cultural Resources	Full protection. Excavation, salvage, restoration, etc., permitted only if they do not degrade wilderness values.	Cultural resources subject to existing regulations.
Vegetation	Vegetation preserved in natural state.	Vegetation preserved in natural state except small modifications allowed for scientific study.

TABLE 2-2 ROCKY CREEK–CACHE CREEK WSA

RESOURCE/ACTIVITY	SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES AND RESOURCE TRADEOFFS			
	ALT. 1 - ALL WILDERNESS	ALT. 2 - PARTIAL WILDERNESS	ALT. 3 - SPECIAL RESOURCE PROTECTION	ALT. 4 - NO ACTION
Wilderness	All valuea preserved.	Values fully preserved in desig-nated area. Potential destruction in rest of WSA.	Administrative protection of values in river corridor and natural area. Protection measurea not as strin-gent as wilderness designation. Potential destruction of values in rest of area.	Protection of values only to the extent possible in multiple-use management.
Minerals and Energy	Development of valid existing rights continues under wilderness management guidelines. No new claims after December 31, 1983.	Same as #1 for wilderness area. No effect on minerals in rest of area.	Surface disturbance restricted in Cache Creek corridor to small scale, unobstrusive developments. Surface disturbance restricted in natural area, subject to valid existing rights.	No effect on minerals development.
Fire Management	Prescribed burning for protection of wilderness values only. Sup-pression and presuppression tools and methods selected to cause minimum degradation to wilderness values.	Prescribed burning for designated area is the same as #1. Burning for any purpose is allowed in the rest of the area. Suppression and presuppression same as #1 for designated area; all available methods allowed in rest of area.	Prescribed burning in natural area restricted to protection of special values. Burning for any purpose is allowed in rest of area. Suppres-sion and presuppression tools and methods selected to cause minimum degradation to values in Cache Creek corridor and natural area. No restrictions on tools or methods in rest of area.	Prescribed burning for any purpose allowed. No re-strictions on suppression and presuppression methods or tools.
Wildlife	Natural habitat protection in all areas. Restrictions on habitat manipulation and development to measures compatible with wilderness values.	Same as #1 for designated area. No restrictions for rest of area, in-cluding portions of the tule elk range.	Natural habitat protection in natural area and Cache Creek corridor. Restrictions on habitat manipulation and de-velopment in natural area and corridor. No restrictions in rest of area, including portions of tule elk range.	No restrictions on habitat manipulation or development. No special protection measures for wildlife.
Recreation	Management for primitive recreation values. ORVs are prohibited.	Same as #1 for designated area. Seasonal ORV access in Perkins Creek area permitted. Rest of area is managed for dispersed recreation, including ORV access.	ORVs restricted to access points in natural area and Cache Creek corri-dor. Rest of area managed for dis-persed recreation, including ORV access. Boating access to Cache Creek is enhanced.	Area managed for dispersed recreation, including ORV and boating use.
Grazing	Continues at present levels.	Existing leases available for enhancement.	Same as #2.	Same as #2.
Water Developments	Restricted or prohibited.	Same as #1. A subalternative would omit the proposed hydroelectric impoundment from designation.	Developments restricted or pro-hibited to protect whitewater boating opportunities.	No restrictions on water developments.
Visual Resources	Visual resource values managed in accordance with wilderness manage-ment guidelines. Class I objec-tives (no evident changes permitted) used to assess development activi-ties and impacts on wilderness values.	Same as #1 for designated area. Lesser restrictions in rest of area.	River corridor and natural area designated as Class II (changes do not attract attention). Lesser restrictions in rest of area.	River corridor designated Class II. Lesser re-strictions in rest of area.
Cultural Resources	Full protection. Excavation, salvage, and restoration per-mitted only if they do not degrade wildernesa values.	Same as #1 for designated area. Rest of area subject to existing regulations.	Cultural resources subject to existing regulations. Less likelihood of diaturbance in river corridor and natural area.	Subject to existing regulations.
Vegetation	Preserved in natural state.	Same aa #1 for wilderness area. Modificationa possible in rest of area.	Preserved in natural state except for amall allowed modificationa in natural area and river corridor. Larger modificationa possible in rest of area.	No apecial protection.

CHAPTER 3

EVALUATION OF WILDERNESS VALUES AND MANAGEABILITY

EVALUATION OF WILDERNESS VALUES

CEDAR ROUGHS WSA

Mandatory Wilderness Characteristics

Naturalness

Man's imprint on the landscape of the Cedar Roughs WSA is substantially unnoticeable. The four miles of old jeep trails and two microwave reflectors in the extreme southern part of the WSA are the only evident intrusions.

Opportunities for Solitude or Primitive and Unconfined Recreation

Solitude. The dense vegetation in Cedar Roughs makes opportunities to find seclusion very good, especially if a minimal trail network were provided. At present, movement through the area is limited by the vegetation.

Sights and sounds from the Lake Berryessa area might intrude occasionally, but, at 2 to 3 miles, would have only slight impacts.

Primitive and Unconfined Recreation. There are few opportunities for primitive and unconfined forms of recreation on Cedar Roughs. The uniform vegetation cover and mild topography do not offer interest or challenge for most users. Sport wildlife populations are relatively low, and there are no lakes or streams for fishing or boating. The unique cypress stand is of botanical interest, but only to a relative few.

Special Features

Vegetation

The plant community on the Cedar Roughs WSA is dominated by Sargent cypress (Cupressus sargentii). Although Sargent cypress is a common species of California cypress, the stand on Cedar Roughs is unique both in character and expanse. It is noteworthy in size (over 5,000 acres) and species integrity. It represents an important reserve of relatively pure genetic material because it exhibits no sign of hybridization with McNab cypress, which is typical in other California cypress communities.

Diversity in the National Wilderness Preservation System

Expanding the Diversity of Natural Systems and Features, as Represented by Ecosystems and Landforms

The Bailey/Kuchler designation for the vegetation on Cedar Roughs is "California Chaparral Province-Chaparral." The designation does not, however, portray the unique character of the ecosystem. The remarkably uniform 5,000-acre stand of Sargent cypress at Cedar Roughs appears to be the largest in existence. There are no other large stands in established or candidate wilderness areas, nor are there any stands of over 1,000 acres in other areas.

Assessing the Opportunities for Solitude or Primitive Recreation Within a Day's Drive of Major Population Centers

There are 9 designated wilderness areas, 30 recommended wilderness areas, and 44 wilderness study areas within 5 hours driving time of the standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSAs) that are a day's drive from the Rocky Creek-Cache Creek WSA and the Cedar Roughs WSA. These two WSAs are closer to the San Francisco Bay Area than all but one existing or potential wilderness areas.

It should also be noted that a great deal of the wilderness areas accessible from the population centers are in high elevation zones with very short use seasons. Wilderness areas in the coast range south of Monterey are comparable in their potential use seasons.

Balancing the Geographic Distribution of Wilderness Areas

The Cedar Roughs and Rocky Creek-Cache Creek WSAs are in a region where there are few wilderness areas. The coast range of northern California (i.e., the area north of San Francisco and west of the Sacramento Valley) has three established wilderness areas and three candidate areas that have been endorsed by the President. In addition, there are 9 BLM WSAs and 17 U.S. Forest Service areas classified for further study as possible wilderness areas. Several of the Forest Service areas are potential expansion units for two existing USFS wilderness areas. Most of the units are in the northern part of the coast range.

ROCKY CREEK-CACHE CREEK WSA

Mandatory Wilderness Characteristics

Naturalness

On the whole, the study area's primitive and undeveloped state has been retained. However, there are a few instances where man's imprints are noticeable:

1. In the northern part of the WSA, there are Tule elk habitat developments in the form of brush conversions to grass, two small reservoirs, and associated roads. The actual development area of about 400 acres was taken out of the WSA during the intensive inventory, but because the area is surrounded on three sides by the WSA, the visual impact on WSA lands is substantial.

2. Firebreaks penetrate along numerous ridgelines. Most of these are substantially healed-over from the initial scars, but two new firebreaks in excess of 30 feet wide and extending over 5 miles were

created in 1981. In total, there are over 40 miles of firebreaks distributed fairly evenly over the area.

3. In the Perkins Creek area, grazing lease developments consisting of vegetation conversions, roads, gates, and cattleguards detract from the appearance of naturalness.

4. An old mercury mine near Cache Creek is evidence of man's use, but the impact is small and the site has some historical interest.

Opportunities for Solitude or Primitive and Unconfined Recreation

Solitude. The size, configuration, mixed vegetation patterns, and broken topography all promote opportunities for finding seclusion and solitude in the WSA.

Primitive and Unconfined Recreation. Cache Creek provides excellent boating opportunities in a scenic setting. The backcountry outside the river canyon offers deer and small game hunting, but lack of access limits such use.

Special Features

Vegetation

The WSA encompasses large expanses of undisturbed, typical coast range vegetation types. Such areas are rapidly decreasing as development pressures spread into the California chaparral provinces. The area, therefore, has special value for its undisturbed "typical" landscape.

Wildlife

Bald eagles winter along Cache Creek, and an area on the stream has been designated by the California Department of Fish and Game as an Area of Special Biological Importance in recognition of use by this endangered species. Golden eagles are also common in the area, and prairie falcons nest nearby and probably forage in the WSA. Tule elk, a fully protected species, utilize riparian and upland areas in the north central part of the WSA. The elk habitat is also an Area of Special Biological Importance.

Scenic Quality

The Cache Creek Wilderness Study Area is dominated by chaparral-covered rolling hills characteristic of the surrounding region. However, the Cache Creek canyon is an altogether different landscape unique in this setting. The steep-sided canyon walls open to broad, grassy openings with scattered oaks, such as Wilson Valley and Kennedy Flats. Numerous steep-sided drainages also meet along the Cache Creek canyon. The scenic quality here is relatively high, reflecting the special quality of this localized landscape anomaly.

Diversity in the National Wilderness Preservation System

Expanding the Diversity of Natural Systems and Features, as Represented by Ecosystems and Landforms

The Rocky Creek-Cache Creek WSA contains a typical coast range mix of vegetation types, including chamise chaparral, mixed chaparral, serpentine chaparral, and oak woodland savannah. It is designated California Chaparral Province-Chaparral in the Bailey/Kuchler classification system. There are 183,546 acres representing this ecosystem within established wilderness areas, 149,140 acres within proposed areas endorsed by the administration, and 537,800 acres in study areas. This does not give the complete picture of availability, however, because the chaparral in the Rocky Creek-Cache Creek WSA contains a serpentine chaparral component of some 5,100 acres. To our knowledge, there are no other wilderness areas or candidate areas that contain any significant representation of serpentine chaparral. The Frenzel Creek Research Natural Area in the Mendocino National Forest contains 830 acres of this type, less than the 1,000-acre minimum set for ecosystem representation by the Wilderness Study Policy.

Assessing the Opportunities for Solitude or Primitive Recreation Within a Day's Drive of Major Population Centers

See Narrative for Cedar Roughs WSA (p. 3-16).

Balancing the Geographic Distribution of Wilderness Areas

See narrative for Cedar Roughs (p. 3-17).

MANAGEABILITY

CEDAR ROUGHS WSA

The Cedar Roughs WSA would be manageable as a designated wilderness area. There is one 144-acre tract of private land within the WSA. The landowner indicates no plans for the tract and unsuccessfully attempted to sell the land in 1980. Although development is unlikely, the land could be acquired to eliminate possible conflict if Cedar Roughs is designated wilderness. There are no other existing rights or interests in the WSA that would prevent preservation of its long-range wilderness character.

ROCKY CREEK-CACHE CREEK WSA

The primary conditions affecting management of the Rocky Creek-Cache Creek WSA as wilderness are the presence of non-Federal ownership within the WSA and potential impacts from mineral, geothermal, and oil and gas extraction.

Land Status

There are 600 acres of State-owned lands and another 520 acres of private lands within the WSA. All but 120 acres of these lands are concentrated along Cache Creek in the eastern part of the WSA.

The State lands were acquired from BLM in the 1960s. There are no definite plans for use, but the State is concerned that they remain available for development. The private lands also have no present use or plans except for some cattle grazing on one 160-acre parcel.

The major impact of these non-Federal lands on wilderness manageability would be from incompatible development and/or the demand for road access to the parcels. There are no indications that such events will occur, except for the previously discussed lease applications for oil and gas and the mining claims in the vicinity.

Geothermal, Oil and Gas, and Mineral Development

The Rocky Creek-Cache Creek WSA is almost completely blanketed with lease applications or mining claims. Most indications are that the geothermal applications are highly speculative and will not actually be acquired. Whether this prediction is accurate or not will be determined when the leases are offered for sale; the sale is scheduled for the last half of 1982. Even if acquired, actual commercial production would not be assured. The oil and gas leases are also considered very speculative. Development of a large percentage of the geothermal or oil and gas leases would seriously impair wilderness values.

There is currently intense interest in the possibility of gold mineralization in a narrow 4-mile belt extending northwest-to-southeast in the central and southeastern part of the WSA. Exploration by the claimants, scheduled for the summer of 1982, may determine if potential exists. Because of the central location of the potential mineralized belt, full development would make the WSA as a whole unmanageable as a wilderness area. It would leave relatively small intact blocks on either side and would sever much of the backcountry from the Cache Creek zone, a major resource of the WSA.

TABLE 3-1

SUMMARY OF WILDERNESS SUITABILITY CRITERIA EVALUATION

			ROCKY CREEK-CACHE CREEK	CEDAR ROUGHS
WILDERNESS VALUES	WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS	SIZE	33,582 acres	7,183 acres
		NATURALNESS	Generally in natural state except for brush conversions in two areas, old and new fire breaks along ridges, old mercury mine, and grazing lease developments in Perkins Creek area.	Primitive except for four miles of old jeep roads and two microwave reflectors.
		SOLITUDE/PRIMITIVE RECREATION	Excellent boating opportunities on Cache Creek, limited fishing, hunting in backcountry. Recreation opportunities not outstanding outside river corridor. Solitude easily available.	Few recreational opportunities, dense vegetation. Solitude easily available.
	SPECIAL FEATURES		Good example of undisturbed serpentine chaparral. Unusual wildlife such as bald eagle and tule elk. Also golden eagle and prairie falcons.	Unique, large expanse of Sargent cypress.
	MULTIPLE RESOURCE BENEFITS		Legislative protection of unique wildlife, river recreation environment, and preservation of representative chaparral community.	Preservation of unique vegetation community.
	DIVERSITY	NATURAL SYSTEMS	Serpentine chaparral not well represented in other wilderness areas.	No other large Sargent cypress stand in wilderness areas.
		OPPORTUNITIES NEAR POPULATION CENTERS	Within one-day's drive of nine SMSAs. Higher quality areas available but only one as close to the San Francisco Bay area, and few accessible except in summer.	Same as ROCKY CREEK-CACHE CREEK
		GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	Few established wilderness areas in Coast Range. Several under study.	Same as ROCKY CREEK-CACHE CREEK
MANAGEABILITY			Private and state-owned lands along Cache Creek. Mining claims, geothermal and oil and gas lease applications over much of the area. Development of claims and leases would have serious impacts.	One 144-acre private inholding. No other manageability problems.

CHAPTER 4

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

GENERAL RESOURCE DESCRIPTIONS

CEDAR ROUGHS WSA

Landscape Character

The Cedar Roughs WSA is a unique biological area dominated by a large serpentine mound and covered by a dense mass of cypress. The WSA lies adjacent to Lake Berryessa, forming the westward boundary of that basin.

The landform is generally a rounded ridgeline extending northwest to southeast through the WSA. Iron Mountain rises to over 2200 feet in the southern portion of the study area. Trout Creek Ridge parallels Cedar Roughs to the east as an intermediate ridge before Lake Berryessa.

Cedar Roughs has only two distinct perennial stream drainages, Hardin Creek to the west and Trout Creek to the east. North of Cedar Roughs is Pope Canyon, where Trout Creek converges.

Visual Resources

The visible character of the Cedar Roughs WSA is generally one of a pristine natural landscape. Viewing within the WSA is limited due to the dense nature of the vegetation. Distant vistas to the east offer views of Lake Berryessa and Rocky Ridge, and isolated views to the resort/recreation developments along the west shoreline of the lake can be seen occasionally. Views to the west unveil the oak/grasslands and vineyards/orchards of Chiles Valley.

Wildlife/Fisheries

Cedar Roughs supports a variety of common terrestrial wildlife species. The only unique aspect of the area is that it is the only known area in Napa County where black bear breed. Fisheries habitat is contained in 0.5 mile of Trout Creek and 0.3 mile of Hardin Creek. Rainbow trout are present in both streams, and Western roach is believed to occur in Hardin Creek. Both streams are too limited in size to provide significant fishery values or to have much potential for development.

Recreation

Recreation is very limited due to lack of access. A hunting club has access on the southeast side and uses the Federal land. There are approximately four miles of jeep trails within the 7,183 acres of public land that comprise

the study area. The Trout Creek Trail is 2½ miles long and is located along the extreme eastern edge of the WSA. The trail generally follows Trout Creek Ridge to Iron Mountain. Access to the trail is via private land, with the majority of use and some maintenance provided by a private hunting club. The Samuel Springs Trail and Mystery Trail penetrate the northern portion of Cedar Roughs. Again, access is from adjacent private lands with limited use. Both of these trails are narrow with no maintenance provided.

Vegetation

The harsh growing conditions of the ultramafic substrate in this area has caused the development of a unique vegetative cover (Map 3-1). The plant community is dominated by Sargent cypress (Cupressus sargentii). Other species include whiteleaf manzanita, leather oak, and Digger pine. Although Sargent cypress is common in California, the stand on Cedar Roughs is noteworthy because of its size (over 5,000 acres) and the integrity of the species (no sign of hybridization with McNab cypress (Cupressus macnabiana)).

Small areas of serpentine chaparral and oak woodland/savannah are present, and vernally wet areas occur on the periphery of the cypress stand. The Napa County Chapter of the California Native Plant Society and Pacific Union College have expressed interest in preservation and study of the botanical resources of Cedar Roughs.

Grazing

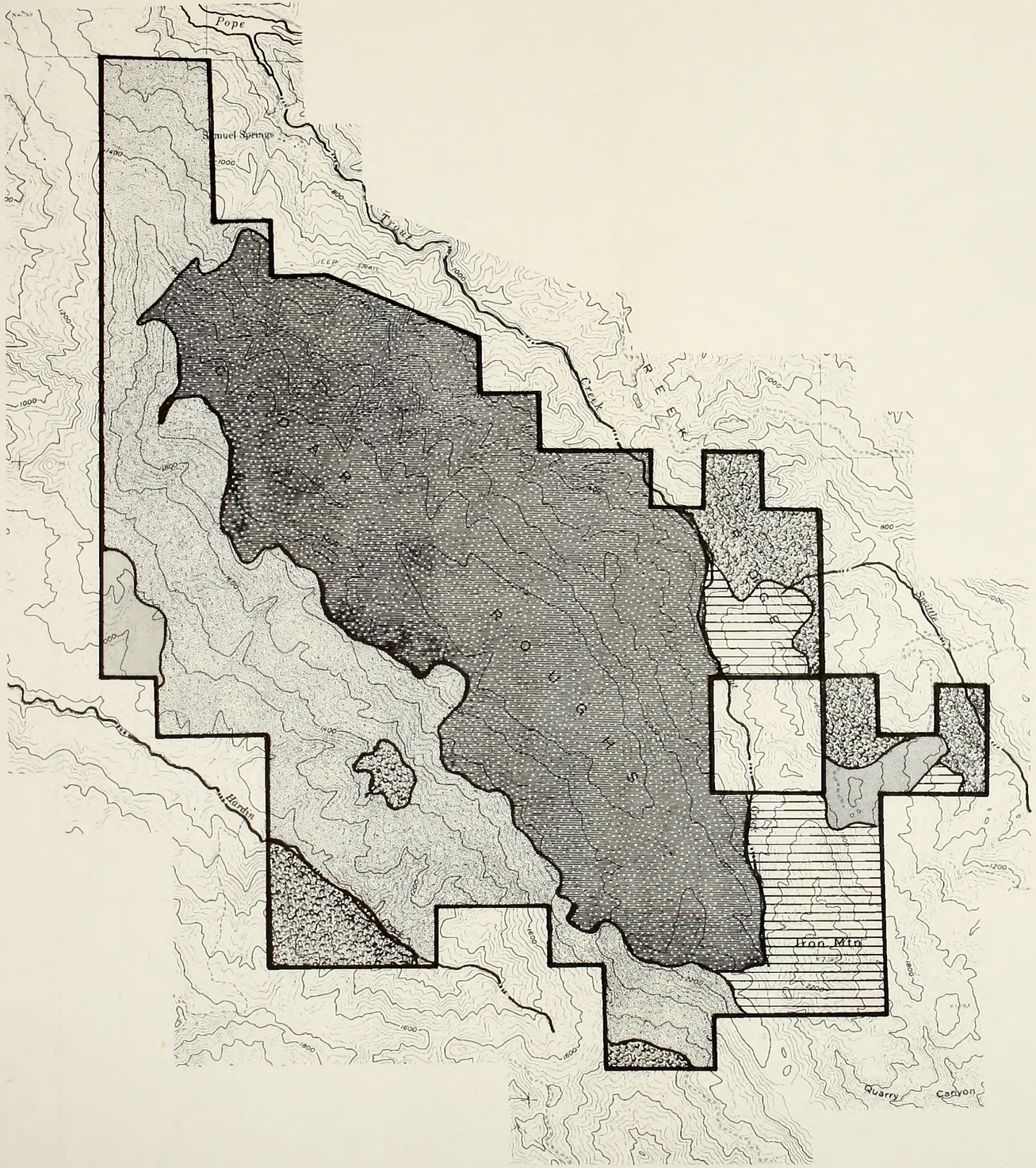
There is one active grazing lease on 670 acres, which accounts for 80 animal unit months (AUMs) annually. Most of the leased area is unsuitable for grazing because of the dense chamise and cypress vegetation; shallow, droughty soils; and steep slopes.

Cultural/Sociocultural Resources

None of the Cedar Roughs WSA has been examined for cultural resource values. The area was probably used prehistorically for foraging purposes accompanied by temporary camping, especially near Hardin Creek. BLM staff have noted obsidian flakes and artifacts in this general area. The only historic information currently available is that a trail on the south-central border was noted during an 1880 survey by the General Land Office. No Native American Indians have been interviewed about their traditional or contemporary use of the area.

Energy and Mineral Resource Values

There are no known mineral deposits within the Cedar Roughs WSA. The nearest mine is the White Cape Lode, located outside the WSA in T. 8 N., R. 4 W., M.D.M., Sec. 24. There is speculative potential (low potential for commercial use) for chromite or massive sulfide deposits of copper or other minerals; the



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
UKIAH DISTRICT

CEDAR ROUGHS
WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

0 1/4 1/2 1 1 1/2 MILES

VEGETATION

LEGEND

- OAK WOODLAND / SAVANNA
- MIXED CHAPARRAL
- SARGENT CYPRESS
- GRASSLAND
- CHAMISE CHAPARRAL

MAP 4-1

Originated by B. Ruskin
Drawn by B. Ruskin
Date 29 March 82

CLEAR LAKE RESOURCE AREA
URA/MFP PLANNING UPDATE

distribution of chromite is associated with the distribution of serpentine. In northeast Napa County, chromite has been produced from serpentine masses. Presumably, the serpentine in the WSA has similar potential. The submarine extrusion of pillow lava may have formed stratiform sulfide of copper, nickel, or zinc. The pillow lava may itself be a source of aggregate for concrete products.

Leasable mineral resources are not known to occur within the Cedar Roughs WSA. However, there are thermal springs (Phillips Soda Springs and Napa Rock Springs) just south of Cedar Roughs, which may indicate a very low potential for geothermal recources.

Land Use/Consistency With Other Plans

Cedar Roughs is entirely within Napa County, and the proposed land uses for Cedar Roughs in the Land Use Element of the County's General Plan is for watershed and open space. Open space areas are to ". . . preserve suitable land for greenbelts, forest, recreation, flood control, adequate water supply, air quality improvement, habitat for fish, wildlife, and wild vegetation and natural beauty. The County should encourage management of these areas in ways that promote wildlife habitat renewal, diversification and protection." (Napa County General Plan, p. 16).

A transmission corridor is being considered on or near the western portion of Cedar Roughs. This corridor would provide transmission facilities for the increased electrical production in The Geysers within the next 10 years (PG&E, personnal communication, April 8, 1982); the corridor would not necessarily cross Federal land.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company has expressed concern that a wilderness designation would prompt the State of California to reclassify the area as Class I for air quality, which could affect geothermal operations in The Geysers. The BLM would manage designated wilderness areas as Class II unless they are reclassified by the State as a result of the procedures prescribed in the Clean Air Act, as amended 1977.

ROCKY CREEK-CACHE CREEK WSA

Landscape Character

The Rocky Creek-Cache Creek WSA is dissected by Cache Creek, running in a west to east direction. The creek forms a rugged, steep-sided canyon through most of the study area. These steep canyon walls occasionally open to broad, grassy openings with scattered oaks, such as in Wilson Valley or Kennedy Flats. Numerous steep side-drainages also meet along Cache Creek, including Trout Creek and Rocky Creek. The remainder of the WSA is dominated by rolling, chaparral-covered hills. Brushy Sky High, Baldy Mountain, and Langs Peak form the summits of the area and reach elevations as high as 3100 feet.

During the summer of 1981, two wildfires burned approximately 15,000 acres of the WSA. The Grizzly Canyon Fire (to the north along Highway 20) burned almost 2,000 acres of the study area and resulted in a new 30-foot firebreak above Stemple Canyon. Two miles of firebreak penetrate the WSA. To the south, the Langs Peak Fire burned through nearly 13,000 acres of the WSA. Over 2½ miles of new 30-foot firebreak were constructed into the study area.

Visual Resources

With the exception of the extreme north and west portions, the study area's primitive and undeveloped character has generally been retained. A habitat improvement program for reintroducing tule elk has resulted in brush conversions to nonindigenous grasses and the construction of two reservoirs in the north portion of the WSA; the affected area is approximately 400 acres. Although the conversion patterns are curvilinear in nature, the contrast between the two vegetation types is very strong.

Wildlife/Fisheries

Bald eagles winter around Cache Creek from below Clear Lake Dam to Highway 16. Seclusion and abundant food make the area ideal for wintering eagles. Golden eagles also use the Cache Creek area during the winter; an active nest is located three miles from the WSA, well within the foraging range of these birds. Prairie falcons use some of the more open habitats and make casual use of the area during migration. Tule elk use the northern portion of the WSA in an area included within a California Department of Fish and Game Area of Special Biological Importance (CDF&G, ASBI Maps 6 and 17). Tule elk are currently fully protected by the State of California.

Other species occurring in the area that require large, diverse, and relatively undisturbed habitat are mountain lion, bobcat, and, possibly, the ringtail cat.

Fisheries habitat consists of 11.7 miles in four streams. Rocky, Trout, and Davis creeks have little value as fisheries because of their lack of gamefish species. Cache Creek has a large assemblage of both game and nongame species. Sampling indicates a dominance of the nongame species, but fishermen report good fishing in the upper stretch of water from Peachtree Crossing down to the Peninsula. White catfish are the primary species caught, with channel catfish, bass, crappie, and sunfish also being taken. The large numbers of carp present in Cache Creek may be an important source of food for the endangered bald eagle.

Recreation

About 40 miles of jeep trail occur in the WSA. These are short trails used primarily for hunter access. There are several 4-wheel drive routes along Cache Creek, Perkins Creek Ridge, Trout Creek, and Baldy Mountain. These trails are generally less than 8 feet wide and are used little due to limited public access and maintenance.

The Cache Creek corridor provides excellent boating opportunities in a scenic setting. The stream is rated a Class II whitewater stream (easy with some moderately difficult rapids). A concessionaire runs raft trips during the summer from Buck Island to Rumsey (just downstream from the WSA).

Studies indicate a use level of 17,000 visits per year on the river below the WSA. There is no easy public access to the section of Cache Creek within the WSA, but boaters can put in at the Highway 20 crossing of the North Fork (when the water flow is adequate) and at the dam at Clear Lake (by permission of the Yolo County Water Board).

Flows on Cache Creek are controlled by dams on Clear Lake and Indian Valley Reservoir. This makes it one of very few streams in California boatable in late summer. This, combined with its proximity to urban populations, gives the stream special significance.

Cache Creek is listed in the "National Rivers Inventory" (Bureau of Outdoor Recreation 1980) as a potential wild and scenic river; it is in California Boating Trails (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1978) as a potential boating trail; and is designated a "Priority Action Waterway" in the California Protected Waterway Plan (California Resources Agency 1971).

The backcountry outside the river canyon offers deer and small game hunting, but the lack of public access limits such use. Some hunters boat the river for access. Dispersed activities, such as hiking and wildlife observation, are feasible in the backcountry, but the chaparral hill landscape is not usually considered highly attractive for these uses.

Vegetation

The Rocky Creek-Cache Creek WSA has large areas of undisturbed, typical coast range vegetation types (Map 3-2). These include chamise chaparral, mixed chaparral, serpentine chaparral, and oak woodland/savannah. Numerous isolated serpentine barrens, which are often associated with sensitive plant species, are also located in this area. The north-trending drainages in the Rocky Creek vicinity have several groves of Sargent cypress (Cupressus sargentii), which may be some of the largest specimens of this unique serpentine association. Rare plants could occur on several habitats, including riparian forest, serpentine barrens, serpentine chaparral, and vernally wet areas. There is little specific data for rare plant occurrences within the WSA.

Grazing

There are four grazing leases in the WSA for a total of 634 animal unit months (AUMs). Total acreage is 10,502, of which 7,260 are considered unsuitable for grazing, 1,068 acres are potentially suitable, and 2,174 acres are suitable. Three of the leases make a significant contribution to the livelihood of the operators; the value to the operator of the fourth lease is unknown.

Cultural/Sociocultural Resources

Very little of the Rocky Creek-Cache Creek WSA has been inventoried for cultural/sociocultural resources. Most of the area is of low sensitivity for prehistoric cultural values because of the rugged terrain. However, favorable areas along the drainages, like oak grasslands, ridgetops, midslope flats, and terraces, quite likely have prehistoric values. No field examinations for historic values have occurred, but it is known that ranching, mining, and land speculation have occurred within the WSA. The only known site of contemporary and traditional value is a very significant magnesite quarry on the slopes of Perkins Creek Ridge overlooking Cache Creek. An intensive inventory has not been made of areas of sociocultural value.

Energy and Mineral Resource Values

Locatable minerals within the Rocky Creek-Cache Creek WSA include mercury, gold, asbestos, and chromite. Mercury, asbestos, and chromite are critical minerals as defined by the Wilderness Study Policy. Historically, mercury has been the primary metal sought in the area, although gold was mined in the 1880s at Wilbur Springs. Recently, a major gold deposit was delineated in the Knoxville area, and claims have been staked within the WSA to explore for the possible extension of the gold mineralization (Map 3-3). Currently, potential for an economic gold mining operation in the Rocky Creek-Cache Creek WSA is considered to be high.

Oil, gas, and geothermal energy are leasable minerals which could occur in economic quantities. There are many oil and gas lease applications on the eastern edge of the WSA. There are geothermal lease applications in the WSA, and portions of the area are within the Geysers-Calistoga Known Geothermal Resource Area (KGRA) and the Knoxville KGRA (Map 3-4). However, the potential for either oil and gas production or geothermal production is considered low.

Land Use/Consistency With Other Plans

Uses on Federal lands in the Rocky Creek-Cache Creek WSA would be entirely consistent with uses identified in current county land-use plans if designated as wilderness. This is because the land is suitable for "open space" type uses and because the counties address Federal land in their plans only in passing, primarily because they lack authority on Federal land.

Lake County's land-use plan classifies the entire WSA as "barren land." The plan calls the proposed use "public land," surrounded mostly by private land with proposed uses as "rural" and "extensive agriculture." "Rural" lands have a minimum lot size of 40 acres and are described as ". . . areas that are remote, or characterized by steep topography, fire hazards, and limited access. Typical uses are . . . animal raising, crop production, transmission facilities, single family residences, game preserves and fisheries . . . recreational facilities, manufacturing and processing operations, mining, and airfields." (Draft Lake County Plan, p. IV-18). "Extensive agriculture" lands have a minimum lot size of 160 acres, and are ". . . valuable as grazing land. They often contain forests, animal habitat, rare or locally unique plant and animal communities, historic and archaeological resources, and recreational potential.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
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ROCKY CREEK
CACHE CREEK
WILDERNESS
STUDY AREA

0 1/2 1 2 3 4 MILES

VEGETATION

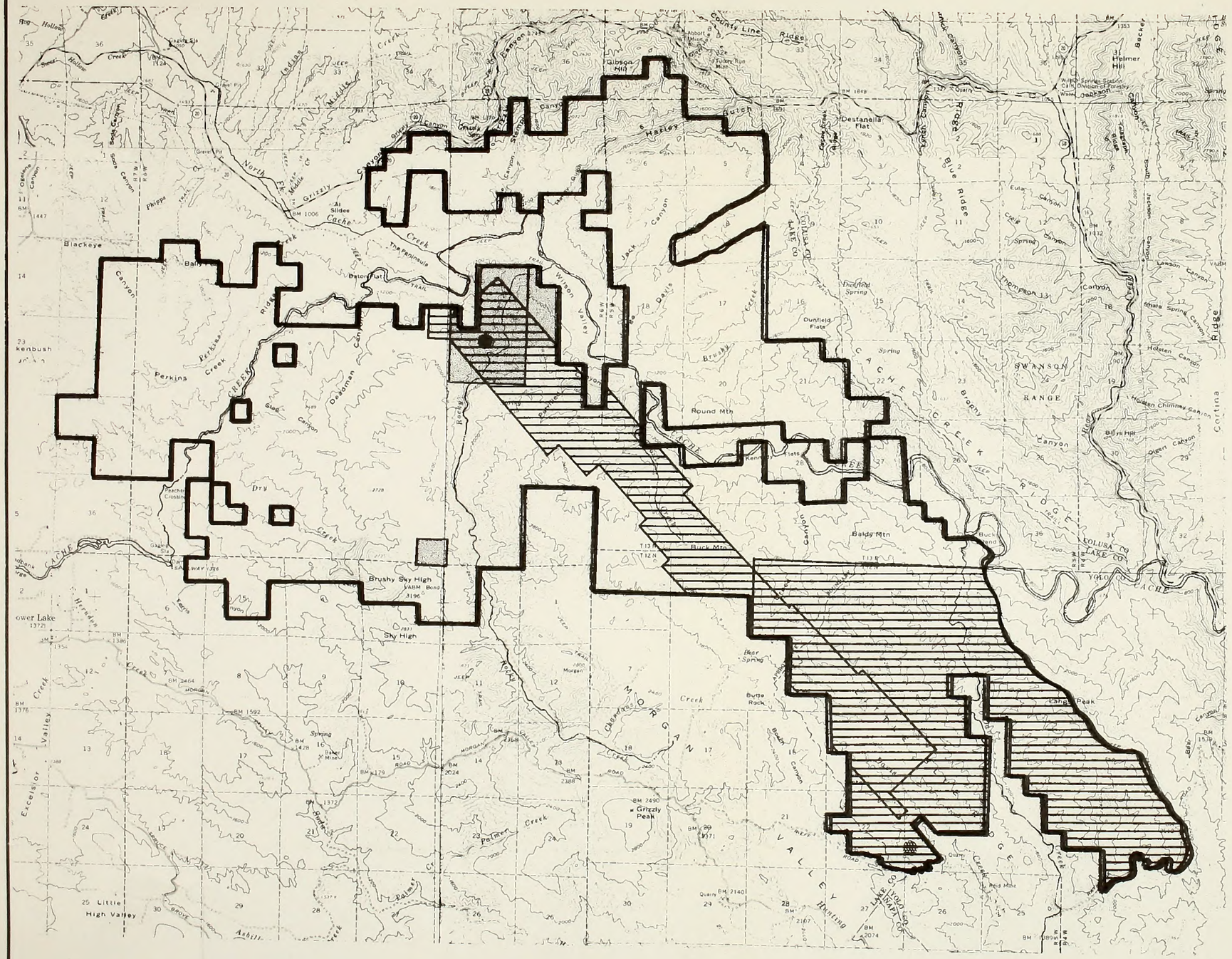
LEGEND

- OAK WOODLAND/ SAVANNA
- MIXED CHAPARRAL
- SERPENTINE CHAPARRAL
- GRASSLAND
- CHAMISE CHAPARRAL

MAP 4-2

Originated by B. Ruskin
Drawn by B. Ruskin
Date 30 March 82

CLEAR LAKE RESOURCE AREA
URA/MFP PLANNING UPDATE



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
UKIAH DISTRICT

ROCKY CREEK CACHE CREEK WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

0 1/2 1 2 3 4 MILES

MINING CLAIMS

LEGEND

- Gold
- Other
- Shamrock Mine
- Saper & Dunhams Mining Tunnel

MAP 4-3

Originated by *Eric R. Johnson*
Drawn by *Eric R. Johnson*
Date *4/1/82*

CLEAR LAKE RESOURCE AREA
URA/MFP PLANNING UPDATE

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
UKIAH DISTRICT

ROCKY CREEK
CACHE CREEK
WILDERNESS
STUDY AREA

0 1/2 1 2 3 4 MILES

MINERALS DEVELOPMENT

LEGEND

- Oil and Gas Leases
- Geothermal Non-competitive Lease Applications
- Known Geothermal Resource Area

MAP 4-4

Originated by Eric R. Johnson
Drawn by Eric R. Johnson
Date 4/1/82

CLEAR LAKE RESOURCE AREA
URA/MFP PLANNING UPDATE

These areas should be maintained at very low intensity uses, including agriculture, low density recreation, wildlife refuges, hunting, and natural areas." (Draft Lake County Plan, p. IV-19). The western portion of the WSA touches land classified for uses as "suburban residential." This is for low density single family residences.

Yolo County's land-use plan suggests the use of the WSA and all surrounding private land as "watershed" land to protect water quality and quantity and for other wildland uses such as wildlife habitat. Yolo County's plan recommends ". . . recreational activity associated with Cache Creek should not be increased . . ." because of a lack of public services in this remote part of the county. A wilderness designation could conflict with this recommendation by inviting a significant number of wilderness enthusiasts to the area.

The Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District has proposed two small hydroelectric projects on Cache Creek. One dam would flood a small portion of the WSA. Some, but not all, of the flooded area is within power site reservations. Power Site Reservation 365 and Power Site Reservation 536 withdrew land from settlement, sale, or entry. Mining claims are allowed under the Act of August 11, 1955. U.S. Geological Survey is responsible for withdrawal review of these parcels, and the withdrawals will need to be relinquished before the area can become wilderness. Regardless of the withdrawals, small hydroelectric projects are allowed in designated wilderness areas with Presidential approval.

There are several inholdings within the Rocky Creek-Cache Creek WSA, including lands owned by the State of California (State School Lands) and six private individuals. The State Lands Commission has expressed concern over wilderness impact on the development value of State lands.

Three of the six private owners were contacted regarding the present use and future plans for their property. One of the parcels is used in a cattle operation; the other two parcels have no current use and no specifically identified future use. Mrs. W.B. Jarrett identified that she may develop her lands for recreation, pending the construction of a dam on Cache Creek.

CHAPTER 5

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

INTRODUCTION

Recommending a wilderness study area (WSA), or a portion thereof, as suitable for wilderness means that significant values exist that can be best protected, utilized, and managed under wilderness policy constraints.

Any area designated by Congress as wilderness will be managed within a discrete range of actions. These actions are described in the Bureau's Wilderness Management Policy (1981) and are the basis for analyzing or comparing the consequences of wilderness designation to other alternatives. Table 5-1 summarizes the implications of wilderness designation.

While many of these policies are well defined, Congress may incorporate special provisions into the legislation establishing a particular wilderness area. These provisions override the general management provisions of the Wilderness Act and are regarded as specific management direction. No such special provisions have been recommended or are anticipated for the Rocky Creek-Cache Creek WSA or the Cedar Roughs WSA.

Analysis in Tables 5-2 through 5-7 concentrate on resources subject to the most significant impacts. In some cases, data are very limited for important resources (gold), so analysis is based on probability of occurrence (risk) and on "normal" levels of activity, rather than either optimistic or pessimistic scenarios.

Table 5-1

Implications of Wilderness Designation

Minerals Management	Allows mineral entry and development in wilderness areas until midnight, December 31, 1983. After December 31, 1983, only holders of valid existing rights will be allowed to continue operations. All title to reserved land surface is to the United States. Except as expressly provided in the Wilderness Act, no surface use will be allowed unless reasonably required for mining or prospecting.
Access/Developments	Right of access to mining claims, State-owned land, and privately owned land is preserved, and roads can be maintained. Motorized vehicles and equipment, landing of aircraft, roads, structures, installations, and commercial enterprises are generally prohibited.
Land Exchange	Public land outside designated wilderness can be exchanged for inholdings. However, wilderness-designated lands cannot be exchanged; they can be transferred to another Federal agency if they continue to be managed as wilderness.
Grazing	Grazing that existed prior to designation may continue. Certain uses, such as use of motorized vehicles to support grazing, are permissable (House Report 96-617). No new grazing uses are permitted after wilderness designation without Congressional approval. However, allotment management plans may be developed for existing grazing leases.
Wildlife & Vegetation	Exotic species cannot be introduced; native species may be stocked. Most vegetation eradication measures are prohibited unless case-by-case assessment indicates minor impacts on wilderness values.
Wilderness Management Plans	A wilderness management plan will be developed and will specify visitor-management methods needed to mitigate human impacts on wilderness values. The plan will specify systems to monitor use and to detect adverse impacts.
Emergency Situations	Wilderness qualities may be adversely affected in situations involving human health and safety. Law enforcement agencies may use motor vehicles in emergencies; normal patrol would be barred, however.

Table 5-1 (continued)

Wildfires and Insect Epidemics	Tools and methods will be selected that will cause minimum degradation. Pre and post-suppression methods are permitted, but should benefit wilderness.
Water Development Structures	New installations are subject to Presidential approval.
Recreation	Only minimum facilities necessary for protection of resources and health and safety will be allowed.

TABLE 5-2

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

ALL WILDERNESS

ALTERNATIVE 1 - CEDAR ROUGHS

RESOURCE/ACTIVITY	IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE
Wilderness	All wilderness values preserved	Scarce element of ecological diversity added to wilderness system.
Mining/Energy	No new claims or leases after December 31, 1983.	There are no existing claims or lease applications in the WSA. Low minerals/energy potential, therefore low potential for significant impact.
Fire Management	Prescribed burning for protection of wilderness values only. No new fuelbreaks. Suppression and presuppression tools and methods selected to cause minimum degradation to wilderness values.	May result in higher cost and greater risk for fire management. However, the area is small and has a history of fire suppression without major efforts.
Vegetation	Preservation of vegetation in natural state.	Preservation of a unique vegetation community, and addition of scarce ecological diversity element to wilderness systems.
Wildlife	Permanent protection of natural habitat. Restrictions on habitat development to actions compatible with wilderness values.	Legislative protection of important black bear breeding ground. No current proposal for habitat development.
Recreation	Management for primitive recreation. ORVs prohibited.	Relatively low recreation values and demand, therefore, low significance of impact.
Grazing	Grazing limited to present levels.	80 AUMs available.
Visual Resources	Visual resource values managed in accordance with wilderness management guidelines. Class I objectives (no evident changes permitted) used to assess development activities and impacts on wilderness values.	Area not of high scenic value or sensitivity.
Cultural Resources	Excavation, salvage, restoration, etc., permitted only if they do not degrade wilderness values.	Extent of cultural resources unknown in WSA. Low predicted sensitivity over most of area.
Land Tenure	Acquisition by BLM of one 144 acre inholding.	Enhancement of wilderness manageability. No current proposals for development of parcel.

TABLE 5-3

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

PROPOSED ACTION/NO WILDERNESS ALTERNATIVE 2 - CEDAR ROUGHS

RESOURCE/ACTIVITY	IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE
Wilderness	Wilderness values administratively protected. Protective measures not as stringent as for designated wilderness.	Unique botanical community protected.
Mining/Energy	New claims would be permitted. Special stipulations for protection of natural values would be included in leases and plans of development.	No known mineral or energy resource, therefore, low potential for significant impact.
Fire Management	Prescribed burning for protection of natural area values only. No new fuelbreaks. Suppression and presuppression tools and methods selected to cause minimum degradation of natural values.	May result in higher cost and greater risk for fire management. However, the area is small and has a history of fire suppression without major efforts.
Vegetation	Preservation of vegetation in natural state, with exception of some opportunity for manipulation for scientific study purposes.	Unique botanical community protected.
Wildlife	Natural habitat preserved. Restrictions on habitat development to actions compatible with natural area values.	Administrative protection of important black bear breeding ground. No current proposals for habitat development.
Recreation	Primitive recreation permitted as long as compatible with protection of botanical values. May be authorized by permit if use levels increase.	Relatively low recreation values and demand, therefore, low significance of impact.
Grazing	No impact. Continues at present level.	80 AUMs available.
Visual Resources	Class II protection applied (changes do not attract attention).	Area not of high scenic value or sensitivity.
Cultural Resources	No impact.	Extent of cultural resources in WSA unknown. Low predicted sensitivity over most of area.
Land Tenure	No impact.	No current proposals for development of inholding.

TABLE 5-4

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

ALL WILDERNESS — ALTERNATIVE 1 - ROCKY CREEK-CACHE CREEK

RESOURCE/ACTIVITY	IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE
Wilderness	All wilderness values preserved.	Availability of solitude and regional river recreation opportunities protected by legislation.
Mining	No new claims after December 31, 1983. Prior valid claims may be developed subject to wilderness management guidelines.	Existing claims occupy prominent ridgeline in central portion of area. Development would lead to potential degradation of all wilderness values. Protective mitigation measures may result in limited development and/or higher mining costs.
Oil and Gas/Geothermal	No development. Leases acquired by BLM.	Loss of production values, however potential considered low.
Fire Management	Prescribed burning for protection of wilderness values only. No new firebreaks. Existing firebreaks not maintained. Suppression tools and methods selected to cause minimum degradation of wilderness values.	Reversion of firebreaks will add to naturalness. Access limited within wilderness for suppression activities. Limits on suppression tools and methods may increase costs and risks.
Vegetation	Undisturbed cross-section of north coast California chaparral community preserved.	Provides representation of biological diversity to wilderness system. Undisturbed chaparral plant communities diminishing.
Wildlife	Permanent protection of natural habitat. Restrictions on habitat development to actions compatible with wilderness values.	Legislative protection for critical habitat and forage areas for bald eagle, tule elk and prairie falcon.
Recreation	Management for primitive recreation values. ORV use prohibited.	Existing limited vehicular access closed. Some loss of ORV recreation opportunities. Hunter access restricted, possible decline in use. Important river recreation environment protected.
Grazing	Grazing limited to present use levels.	No change in existing use. Limited potential for expansion. Currently 634 AUMs are available.
Water Developments	Inundation of wilderness lands along Cache Creek for hydroelectric project prohibited.	Project feasibility uncertain given restricted impoundment area. Expected output of facility estimated at 24,864,000 kWh/Year.
Visual Resources	Visual resource values managed in accordance with wilderness management guidelines. Class I objectives (no evident changes permitted) used to assess development activities and impacts on wilderness values.	High regional scenic quality throughout Cache Creek corridor.
Cultural Resources	Excavation, salvage, and restoration permitted only if they do not degrade wilderness values.	Most of area has low sensitivity for cultural resources. Highest likelihood for cultural sites along Cache Creek.
Land Tenure	Private and State lands within wilderness area acquired. (3,000 acres).	Wilderness manageability enhanced. No current proposals for development of inholdings.

TABLE 5-5

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

PARTIAL WILDERNESS — ALTERNATIVE 2 - ROCKY CREEK-CACHE CREEK

RESOURCE/ACTIVITY	IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE
Wilderness	Highest wilderness values preserved in designated area. Probable degradation of wilderness values throughout remainder of area.	River recreation, solitude, and vegetative diversity protected by legislation. Potential loss of solitude and naturalness throughout remainder of area.
Mining	No new claims after December 31, 1983. Prior valid claims may be developed subject to wilderness management guidelines. Remainder of area open for continued mining exploration and development.	Majority of existing claims and potential outside of designated area. Development in designated area would lead to probable degradation of all wilderness values.
Oil and Gas/Geothermal	No development in designated area. Leases acquired by BLM. Remainder of area open for continued exploration and development.	Loss of production values, however potential considered low. Potential degradation of wilderness values outside designated area.
Fire Management	Prescribed burning for protection of wilderness values only within designated area. Suppression tools and methods selected to cause minimum degradation of wilderness values in designated area. No special restrictions on fire management activities outside designated area.	Limits on suppression tools and methods may increase costs and risks within designated area. Potential loss of wilderness values outside designated area.
Vegetation	Protected natural state within designated area No special protection measures outside designated area.	Cross section of north coast California chaparral plant community added to wilderness system. Potential loss of undisturbed chaparral plant communities outside designated area.
Wildlife	Permanent protection of natural habitat with restrictions on habitat development to actions compatible with wilderness values within designated area. Potential loss of habitat outside designated area.	Designated area provides critical habitat and forage areas for bald eagle, tule elk, and prairie falcon.
Recreation	River recreation corridor protected. Dispersed ORV use permitted outside designated area.	River recreation and dispersed primitive recreation opportunities preserved. Some loss of solitude and naturalness due to ORV use outside of designated area.
Grazing	No effects.	Opportunities for enhancement of grazing leases remain. Currently 634 AUMs are available.
Water Developments	Inundation of designated wilderness lands along Cache Creek prohibited. Sub-alternative would omit hydroelectric from wilderness to allow development with mitigation measures.	Project feasibility uncertain given restricted impoundment area. Project permitted in sub-alternative with potential for higher development costs due to mitigation measures to preserve adjacent wilderness values and whitewater boating opportunities.
Visual Resource	Visual resource values managed in accordance with wilderness management guidelines. Class I objectives (no evident changes permitted) used to assess development and impacts on wilderness values within designated wilderness. Lesser restrictions on rest of area.	High scenic quality throughout Cache Creek corridor. Remainder of area less sensitive to visual impacts. Some loss of naturalness may occur outside of designated area.
Cultural Resources	Excavation, salvage, and restoration permitted within designated area only if they do not degrade wilderness values. Existing regulations apply outside designated area.	Areas of highest sensitivity within designated wilderness area. Rest of area less sensitive - unknown resource value.
Land Tenure	Private and State lands within designated area acquired. (3,000 acres).	Wilderness manageability enhanced. No current proposals for development of inholdings.

TABLE 5-6

PROPOSED ACTION/
SPECIAL RESOURCE PROTECTION

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

ALTERNATIVE 3 - ROCKY CREEK-CACHE CREEK

RESOURCE/ACTIVITY	IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE
Wilderness	River recreation opportunities, scenic values and botanical communities protected. Potential degradation of wilderness values outside ACEC.	High value areas administratively protected (ACEC).
Mining	Open to mineral entry. Restrictions and mitigations used to protect ACEC values.	Possible higher cost could limit mineral development in ACEC.
Oil and Gas/Geothermal	Special stipulations for protection of natural values would be included in leases and plans of development in ACEC. No effect in rest of area.	Resource potential considered low. Possible higher cost and/or limited development in ACEC.
Fire Management	Within ACEC there would be prescribed burning for protection of natural values. No new fuel breaks in ACEC. Suppression and presuppression tools and methods selected to minimize degradation of natural values.	May result in higher cost and greater risk for fuels management. Probable degradation of natural values outside ACEC because of fire management activities.
Vegetation	Protected in natural state with provisions for some modification for scientific study in ACEC. Undisturbed nature of communities will be lost outside of ACEC.	Area has good example of undisturbed north coast chaparral plant communities.
Wildlife	ACEC protection of habitat along Cache Creek and within natural area. Habitat development compatible with ACEC designation. Potential loss of habitat outside of ACEC.	ACEC provides habitat and/or forage areas for sensitive species - bald eagle, tule elk, and prairie falcon.
Recreation	River corridor protected. River recreation developments permitted. ORV use permitted in rest of area.	Valuable boating and river recreation opportunities protected. Potential loss of solitude and naturalness outside of ACEC.
Grazing	No effects. There is flexibility in vegetation manipulation to increase forage.	634 AUMs currently available.
Water Developments	Hydroelectric proposal permitted with mitigations to protect whitewater boating opportunities.	Higher costs of development.
Visual Resources	Class II (changes do not attract attention) protection of scenic values in ACEC. Outside ACEC fewer restrictions on project design would allow some degradation of visual values.	Highest quality scenery along Cache Creek within ACEC.
Cultural Resources	No effects. Existing regulations apply.	Extent of cultural resources unknown.
Land Tenure	Private and State lands along Cache Creek and in natural area would be acquired (3000 acres).	ACEC management opportunities enhanced. No current proposals for development.

TABLE 5-7

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

NO ACTION/NO WILDERNESS — ALTERNATIVE 4 - ROCKY CREEK-CACHE CREEK

RESOURCE/ACTIVITY	IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE
Wilderness	Probable degradation of wilderness values throughout area. Existing management does restrict development near Cache Creek.	Low level of administrative protection of Cache Creek corridor. Consideration of other resources guided by BLM policy and regulations.
Mining	No effects.	Exploration and development of claims under no special restrictions.
Oil and Gas/Geothermal	No effects.	Mineral development guided by leases and regulations. No special restrictions apply. Lower development costs. Potential for development considered low.
Fire Management	No special restrictions on fire management activities.	Greater flexibility in suppression and presuppression activities possibly resulting in lower costs.
Vegetation	Undisturbed nature of communities will be lost.	Area has good example of undisturbed north coast chaparral plant communities.
Wildlife	Probable loss of habitat throughout area. Manipulation of habitat has no special restrictions.	Consideration of the loss of habitat guided by policy. Tule elk could benefit through habitat improvements.
Recreation	ORV use permitted. Loss of solitude and naturalness.	Possible loss of whitewater boating opportunities on Cache Creek because of river developments.
Grazing	No effects. Flexibility in vegetation manipulation to increase forage production.	634 AUMs currently available.
Water Developments	Hydroelectric proposal permitted.	24,864,000 kWh/year expected from project. Need mitigation measures to protect boating opportunities.
Visual Resources	Fewer restrictions on project designs would allow some degradation of visual values.	Probability of degradation of Cache Creek corridor. Most of the area of lower sensitivity.
Cultural Resources	Cultural resources subject to existing regulations. Probable loss of unknown sites due to increased vehicular activity.	Extent of cultural resources unknown.
Land Tenure	No change anticipated.	No proposals for change.

CHAPTER 6

PREPARERS AND REVIEWERS

PREPARERS

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CHAPTER 7

AGENCIES, ORGANIZATIONS, AND PERSONS RECEIVING A COPY OF THIS STATEMENT

FEDERAL AGENCIES

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Lakewood Co.
Bureau of Reclamation, Napa and Sacramento, Ca.
Congressman Don Clausen, Santa Rosa, Ca.
Congressman Vic Fazzio, Vallejo, Ca.
Environmental Protection Agency, San Francisco, Ca., and Washington, D.C.
Fish and Wildlife Service, Sacramento, Ca.
Forest Service, Stonyford and Willows, Ca.
Senator S.I. Hayakawa, San Francisco, Ca.
Soil Conservation Service, Colusa, Ukiah, and Sacramento, Ca.

STATE AGENCIES

Air Resources Board, Sacramento, Ca.
Assemblyman Douglas H. Bosco, Sebastopol, Ca.
Assemblyman Tom Hannigan, Fairfield, Ca.
Assemblyman Wally Herger, Yuba City, Ca.
Assemblyman Don Sebastiani, Sonoma, Ca.
Department of Fish and Game, Yountville and Rancho Cordova, Ca.
Department of Forestry, Clearlake Oaks, Ca.
Department of Parks and Recreation, Carlotta and Sacramento, Ca.
Department of Water Resources, Red Bluff, Ca.
Division of Oil and Gas, Sacramento, Ca.
Senator Ray Johnson, Redding, Ca.
Senator Barry Keene, San Rafael, Ca.
Senator Jim Nielsen, Woodland, Ca.
State Clearinghouse, Sacramento, Ca.
State Lands Commission, Sacramento, Ca.

LOCAL AGENCIES

Colusa County Board of Supervisors, Colusa, Ca.
Colusa County Library, Colusa, Ca.
Colusa County Planning Department, Colusa, Ca.
Lake County Board of Supervisors, Lakeport, Ca.
Lake County Library, Lakeport, Ca.
Lake County Planning Department, Lakeport, Ca.
Mendocino County Planning Department, Ukiah, Ca.
Napa County Board of Supervisors, Napa, Ca.
Napa County Library, Napa, Ca.

LOCAL AGENCIES (Continued)

Napa County Planning Department, Napa, Ca.
Northern Sonoma County Air Pollution Control District
Healdsburg, Ca.
Sonoma County Board of Supervisors, Santa Rosa, Ca.
Sonoma County Planning Department, Santa Rosa, Ca.
Yolo County Air Pollution Control District, Woodland, Ca.
Yolo County Board of Supervisors, Woodland, Ca.
Yolo County Library, Woodland, Ca.
Yolo County Planning Department, Woodland, Ca.

ORGANIZATIONS

Anaconda Minerals Company, Denver, Co.
Atlantic Richfield Company, Denver, Co.
Bar HS Ranch, Ukiah, Ca.
Cache Creek Gravel Company, San Leandro, Ca.
Cahto Coalition, Leggett, Ca.
California Native Plant Society, Corralitos, Eureka, Gualala,
Napa, Sacramento, Santa Rosa, Tiburon, and Ukiah, Ca.
California Natural Areas Coordinating Council, Sonoma, Ca.
California Wilderness Coalition, Davis, Ca.
Chevron Resources, San Francisco, Ca.
Citizens Committee to Save Our Public Lands, Willits, Ca.
Coastal Headwaters Association, Whitethorn, Ca.
CORVA, Walnut Creek, Ca.
Desert Mountain Tea Company, Fort Bragg, Ca.
Emerald Pond Forest Products, Alameda, Ca.
Forestry Network, Ukiah, Ca.
Geysers 1916 Act Landowners, Geyserville, Ca.
Hidden Springs Ranch, Leggett, Ca.
Holmangers Press, Whitethorn, Ca.
Homestake Mining Company, Napa and San Francisco, Ca.
Humboldt State University, Arcata, Ca.
International Woodworkers of America, Fort Bragg, Ca.
Louisiana-Pacific Corporation, Ukiah, Ca.
Lynn Title Services, Sacramento, Ca.
Madrone Audubon Society, Santa Rosa, Ca.
Mayacmas Ranch, Kelseyville, Ca.
Napa Valley Foundation, Napa, Ca.
Northern California Council of Fly Fishing Clubs, Sacramento, Ca.
North Bay Trail Riders, Vallejo, Ca.
Northcoast Environmental Center, Arcata, Ca.
Noyo Women for Fisheries, Fort Bragg, Ca.
Off-Road Advertiser, Lakewood, Ca.
Pacific Gas and Electric, Garberville and San Francisco, Ca.
PEG, Inc., Eureka, Ca.
Phillips Petroleum, Salt Lake City, Ut.
Red Mountain Association, Leggett, Ca.

ORGANIZATIONS (Continued)

Shooter's Inc., Garberville, Ca.
Sierra Club, Napa, Oakland, Santa Rosa, and Trinidad, Ca.
Sonoma Land Trust, Santa Rosa, Ca.
Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, Ca.
South Fork Mountain Study Group, Hayfork, Ca.
Tenneco Oil Company, Bakersfield, Ca.
The Geysers, Santa Monica, Ca.
The Nature Conservancy, San Francisco, Ca.
The Wilderness Society, San Francisco, Ca.
Union Oil Company of California, Indio, Los Angeles, and Santa Rosa, Ca.
University of California, Hopland Field Station, Hopland, Ca.
Western Surfing Association, Trinidad, Ca.
Wilderness Society, Trinidad, Ca.
Wildlife Management Institute, Portland, Or.
Willits 4-Wheel Drive Club, Willits, Ca.
Yolo County Cattleman's Association, Woodland, Ca.

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Larry Day, Laytonville, Ca.
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Wallace Hardin, St. Helena, Ca.
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Donald F. MacKensie, Talmage, Ca.
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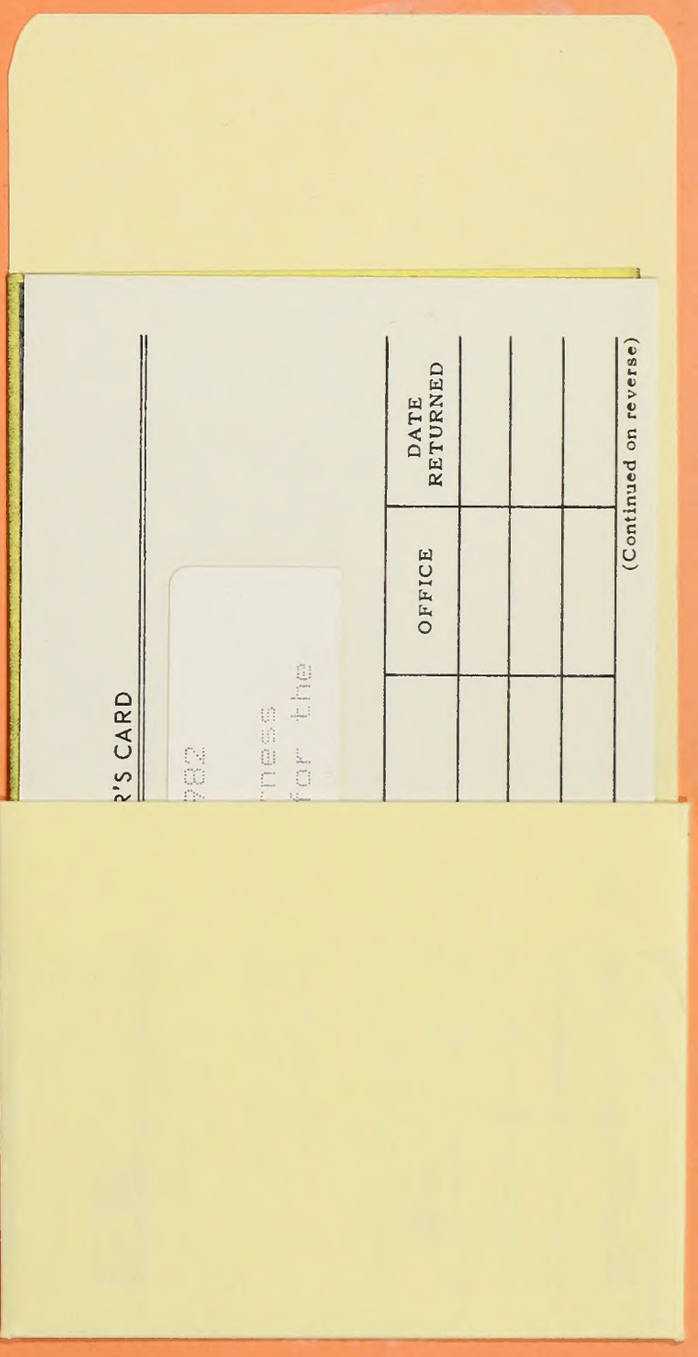
Harry Metzger, Napa, Ca.
Charles W. Page, Rio Dell, Ca.
Will Palmer, Piercy, Ca.
Audre M. Radcliff, Portland, Or.
David Raitt, Talmage, Ca.
James A. Roberts, Sacramento, Ca.
Bruce Ryan, Arcata, Ca.
John G. Synder, Boonville, Ca.
John W. Swanson, Berkeley, Ca.
Theodore Trichilo, Fortuna, Ca.
Philip VanSoelen, Sebastopol, Ca.
Milton E. Walker, Cloverdale, Ca.
Margo Wardlow, Cobb, Ca.
George W. Witget, Lower Lake Ca.
Walter C. Wilcox, Nice, Ca.
Samuel M. Winston, Jr., Eureka, Ca.
Dorothy Workley, Hopland, Ca.

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